

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1348148-0

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032 REIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

DATE: AUG - 6 1964

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-66677) (S) (U)

SUBJECT: CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ReNYlet to Bureau dated 7/16/64.

On 7/15/64, WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, 310 West End Avenue, NYC, advised that he contacted the literary agent who is handling the book entitled "An American Girl in Red China." In this connection, LEE furnished the following information:

The literary agent does not want to part with any portion of the book and refused to hand it over to LEE. LEE attempted to persuade him to turn over several chapters but he refused. The literary agent told LEE that he needs every chapter. The agent is presently negotiating with several publishers concerning the book. LEE had no idea as to when the book will be published or who the publisher will be.

(S) On 7/30/64 [redacted] was contacted by SA [redacted] concerning WILLIAM Yin-son LEE with negative results.

b1
b2
b6
b7C
b7D

UACB, the NYO will make no further effort to obtain the manuscript of "An American Girl in Red China." The source of the information [redacted] is highly sensitive and the NYO feels that any further effort to obtain the book could jeopardize the source. Therefore, this case is being placed in "closed" status at New York.

- ②-Bureau (RM)
1-Newark (info) (RM)
1-New York (105-66677)

EJO:jhp
4

REC-11

62-71649-70

21 AUG 7 1964

444170 + 443797-1
CLASSIFIED BY 39063 dwt/bce/mjs
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
7/18/2000

NAT. INT. SEC.

61 AUG 17 1964



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-60430) (RUC)

DATE: 8/19/64

SUBJECT: CHIANG kai-Shek
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)
OO:BU

ReNYlet 7/16/64.

b6 On 8/12/64, [redacted] Central Office, INS,
b7C advised IC [redacted] that files of Central Office
contain no identifiable data regarding JAMES ZEE-MIN LEE. 110 202

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (105-66677) (Info) (RM)
1 - Newark (Info)
1 - WFO
JDB:bab
(5)

REC-31

62-71649-71
AUG 20 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 37063 elb/afm

67 AUG 28 1964

NAT. SEC.

FBI

Date: 9/24/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELRM

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-66677)

SUBJECT: CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReNYlet 8/6/64.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/19/2000 BY SP2306/BCE/MS

On 9/23/64, there appeared on page 39 in LOUIS
SOBOL'S column in the "New York Journal American" the
following item:

"Is there anything behind the recent beating up
of Lawrence Mill, of Proof, Inc., literary
agent for the book by JENNIE CHEN, who claims ^{8. APPROX 1905}
she was married to CHIANG Kai-shek at the age
of 15 back in 1920 - and never divorced - all
of which she discloses in the book which certain
forces are reported trying to have suppressed?
Maybe Ian Fleming's James Bond should step in."

The NYO will recontact WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, 310
West End Avenue, concerning this matter. The name JENNIE CHEN
will be mentioned during the interview since it appeared in the
above column and there is little danger of jeopardizing
[redacted] The NYO will not conduct any investigation of or
concerning [redacted] since he previously
would not furnish any information concerning the manuscript,
UACB.

- 3 - BUREAU (62-71649) RM
- 1 - NEWARK (INFO) RM
- 1 - NEW YORK (105-66677)

EJO:EMD, #31
(6)

REC-58

62-71649-72

1 SEP 25 1964

EX-117

Sent _____

NAT. INT. SEC.

Per _____

OCT 2 1964

Special Agent in Charge

11-4-64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

To: SAC, New York (105-66677)

From: Director, FBI (62-71649)

CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Reurtel 10-24-64. Bureau authority denied to
interview [redacted]

According to [redacted] Jennie Chen's book ends in 1927;
therefore, it is extremely doubtful that book would contain
any information of interest to Bureau at this time. Information
regarding allegation made by [redacted] that State Department is
attempting to suppress this book is being made subject of
separate communication to State Department.

[redacted] appears to be identical with subject of New York
file [redacted] a closed case in which New Haven is office of
origin (New Haven file [redacted]). New York furnish pertinent
data to New Haven for completion of its files.

VER:hbl:jal
(8)

NOTE:

See cover memo Wannall to Sullivan, captioned as above,
dated November 3, 1964, prepared by VER:hbl:jal.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 2
NOV - 4 1964
COMM-FBI

REC 45

EX-101

11 NOV 5 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2002 BY 3106306/100/100/100

69 NOV 10 1964

(NI) 62-71649

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

Date: November 4, 1964

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39063 dle/306/MS

NOV 4 11 33 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Reference is made to a memorandum of this Bureau dated July 16, 1964, at New York, New York, concerning the captioned subject.

On September 23, 1964, Louis Sobol's column in the "New York Journal American" contained the following item:

"Is there anything behind the recent beating up of Lawrence Hill, of Proof, Incorporated, literary agent for the book by Jennie Chen, who claims she was married to CHIANG Kai-shek at the age of fifteen back in 1920 - and never divorced - all of which she discloses in the book which certain forces are reported trying to have suppressed? Maybe Ian Fleming's James Bond should step in."

BY COURIER SVC.
69 NOV - 5
COMM - FBI

On October 23, 1964, [redacted]

[redacted] telephonically contacted the New York Office of the FBI and stated he was currently handling negotiations in the United States on behalf of Jennie Chen to have Jennie Chen's book published.

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b7C

REC-13

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

VER:hbl:jal

(8)

NOV 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE 5 PAGE TWO

**Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State**

[REDACTED]

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b7C

According to [REDACTED] Jennie Chen's book was written by James Lee who resides in Hong Kong. James Lee's brother, William Yin-son Lee, brought the book to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] subsequently sent the book to the editor of a large publishing house, which [REDACTED] would not further identify, and this editor reportedly is very interested in the book.

In the absence of any evidence of matters falling within the jurisdiction of this Bureau, no further investigation is contemplated at this time.

NOTE:

See cover memo Wannall to Sullivan, captioned, CHIANG Kai-shek, dated November 3, 1964, prepared by VER:hbl:jal.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 24 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 3906386/BJE/MS

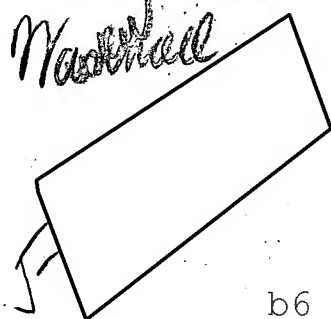
FBI NEW YORK

148 AM URGENT 10-24-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -1- /62-71649/

FROM NEW YORK /105-66677/ 8 P



Washfield






CHIANG KAI-SHEK., MISC. INFO CONCERNING /NATIONALITIES INTEL-
LIGENCE/.

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR LAST.


ON OCT. NINE LAST, WILLIAM YIN-SON LEE WAS RECONTACTED RE 

ITEM SET OUT IN REAIRTEL. LEE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF  ITEM OR THE 

 HE DENIED ANY CONTACT WITH JENNIE CHEN SINCE
NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN., HE DENIED ANY CONTACT WITH  RE

JENNIE-S BOOK., HE DENIED JAMES LEE IS ACTUALLY THE AUTHOR OF JENNIE-S
BOOK. HE ALSO CLAIMED THAT UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT IS ATTEMPTING
TO SUPPRESS PUBLICATION OF JENNIE-S 

ON OCT. TWENTY TWO LAST, 

 TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NYO REGARDING
AGENTS INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM LEE. HE ASKED TO BE RECONTACTED BY THESE

END PAGE ONE NOV 16 1964

cc 

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b7C

b6
b7C

62-71649-75

PAGE TWO

AGENTS. ON THE SAME DATE ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO RECONTACT [] TELEPHONICALLY WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

b6
b7C

ON OCT. TWENTY THREE SIXTY FOUR, [] AGAIN TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NYO. HE SAID THAT []

HE VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO..

b6
b7C

WILLIAM YIN-SON LEE FIRST BROUGHT JENNIE-S BOOK TO HIM MANY MONTHS AGO AND REQUESTED THAT HE HANDLE NEGOTIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ON BEHALF OF JENNIE. [] TOLD LEE THAT HE WAS TOO BUSY AND SENT LEE TO SEE THE PRODUCER OF THE PLAY "THE DEPUTY". THIS PRODUCER, [] [] ALSO REFUSED TO ACT AS LITERARY AGENT FOR JENNIE. LEE RETURNED TO SEE [] FOR JENNIE UPON

b6
b7C

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

b6
b7C

BEING TOLD OF HER DESTITUTE CONDITION. [] SENT BOOK TO THE "EDITOR OF THE LARGEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN THE WORLD" AND THE EDITOR IS "TER- RIBLY INTERESTED IN THE BOOK". HE WOULD NOT IDENTIFY PUBLISHER AND THIS QUESTION WAS NOT ASKED. [] HAS CONTRACT WITH JENNIE TO ACT AS AGENT AND A WRITER HAS BEEN HIRED TO REWRITE THE BOOK IN A MORE LITERARY STYLE. JENNIE DID NOT ACTUALLY WRITE THE BOOK, BUT IT WAS WRIT- TEN BY JAMES LEE, WILLIAM YIN-SON LEE-S BROTHER, WHO RESIDES IN HONG KONG. AFTER AGREEING TO ACT AS LITERARY AGENT, [] ATTEMPTED TO VERIFY SEVERAL QUOTES CONTAINED IN THE BOOK. TWO OF THE PEOPLE QUOTED WERE A

DENIED MAKING STATEMENT THAT WAS QUOTED IN BOOK. [] REQUESTED THAT LEE COME TO NEW JERSEY TO DISCUSS BOOK AND [] REFUSED. THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY, [] CAME TO [] OFFICE ACCOMPANIED BY UNIDENTIFIED CHINESE MALE. [] WANTED TO DISCUSS BOOK WITH [] AND SAID THAT HE WAS AC- QUAINED WITH JENNIE BUT DENIED EVER CONTACTING HER REGARDING HER BOOK.

END PAGE THREE

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b7C

PAGE FOUR

[] CALLED [] BECAUSE [] HAS THREE LETTERS RECENTLY WRITTEN BY [] TO JENNIE. [] THEN LEFT THE OFFICE IN AN ANGRY MOOD. []

[] WAS NOT COOPERATIVE IN ANY WAY WITH [] AND REFUSED TO DISCUSS.

b6
b7C

THE BOOK. DURING AUGUST, SIXTY FOUR, JAMES LEE, THE ACTUAL AUTHOR OF THE BOOK, CAME TO NEW YORK. HE WENT TO THE CHINESE CONSULATE IN NYC TO HANDLE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS CONCERNING HIS PASSPORT. WHILE AT THE CONSULATE, A [] ASKED LEE TO IDENTIFY A [] LEE FURNISHED THE CHINESE CONSULATE BACKGROUND INFO RE [] AND WAS ASKED IF HE THOUGHT [] WOULD ACCEPT MONEY TO SUPPRESS PUBLICATION OF JENNIE-S BOOK. []

SAID THAT CHINESE CONSULATE WAS GOING TO OFFER TO PAY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO [] TO SUPPRESS PUBLICATION. [] DID NOT KNOW

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b7C

WHETHER THE CHINESE CONSULATE IS AWARE THAT JAMES LEE ACTUALLY IS THE
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

AUTHOR OF JENNIE-S BOOK. [] SUSPECTED THAT HIS NAME WAS GIVEN TO THE CHINESE CONSULATE, NYC, BY []

[] THE CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL, NYC, LATER CONTACTED [] AND OFFERED TO PAY HIM ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SUPPRESS PUBLICATION OF

JENNIE-S BOOK. IT IS NOTED THAT ONE YU KIEN-WEN IS THE CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL, NYC. [] REFUSED [] OFFER CLAIMING HE DID NOT NEED THE

MONEY AND HAS CONTRACT WITH JENNIE. THE RELATIONSHIP WITH [] WAS FRIENDLY AT THE OUTSET BUT DETERIORATED AFTER [] DEMANDED THAT []

TURN OVER THE BOOK AND [] REFUSED. HIS PROBLEMS THEN STARTED. DURING AUGUST, SIXTY FOUR, A BRICK WAS THROWN THROUGH THE WINDOW OF HIS OFFICE

BY AN UNIDENTIFIED PERSON. DURING ANOTHER EVENING IN AUGUST, SOMEONE THREW A TWENTY POUND PIECE OF CONCRETE AT A FIREDORR LEADING TO HIS OFFICE, APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO BREAK IN. [] PUT HIS WEIGHT AGAINST THE DOOR, BUT WHEN HE COULD NO LONGER KEEP IT CLOSED HE RAN AND CON-

END PAGE FIVE

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b7C

b6
b7C

PAGE SIX

TACTED A POLICEMAN. WHEN HE AND THE POLICEMAN RETURNED THE INTRUDER HAD GONE. DURING AN EVENING IN SEPTEMBER, SIXTY FOUR, [] DECIDED TO RETURN TO HIS OFFICE TO WORK. AS HE ENTERED HIS OFFICE HE WAS STRUCK ON THE HEAD AND THAT IS THE LAST THING HE COULD RECALL. HE HAS NO IDEA AS TO WHO HIT HIM OR BEAT HIM UP. HE REPORTED THE FIRST TWO INCIDENTS TO THE POLICE BUT HE DID NOT REPORT THE BEATING. HE WAS TAKEN TO GRACIE SQUARE GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT. SINCE HIS BEATING, HE HAS RECEIVED LETTERS FROM TWO LAW FIRMS THREATENING A LIBEL SUIT IF THE BOOK IS PUBLISHED. DURING THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST, [] WAS VISITED BY AN EDITOR OF A NEW PUBLICATION ENTITLED "FACT". THE EDITOR REQUESTED A STORY REGARDING JENNIE-S BOOK FROM [] REFUSED AND THE EDITOR LEFT. LATER THAT AFTERNOON THE SOBOL ITEM APPEARED IN THE NEWSPAPERS. [] HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH ITS PUBLICATION. [] IS PRESENTLY HIDING IN A NEW YORK HOTEL ROOM [] [] HE IS TAKING THIS STEP

END PAGE SIX

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b7C

b6
b7C

PAGE SEVEN

FOR HIS OWN PROTECTION. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HE IS PUZZLED AS TO WHY HE IS BEING INTIMIDATED AND HE FEELS THAT THE BOOK IS NOT AS CRITICAL OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS REPORTED. HE IS ALSO ANGRY ABOUT BEING BEATEN UP. HE INTIMATED THAT THE PROSPECTIVE PUBLISHER OF JENNIE-S BOOK IS BEING PRESSURED BY THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT NOT TO PUBLISH THE BOOK, BUT WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY SPECIFIC DETAILS AT THIS TIME. THE FOLLOWING PUBLISHERS HAVE MADE OFFERS TO [REDACTED] FOR THE RIGHTS TO PUBLISH JENNIE-S BOOK..

ROVALT /PH/, GERMANY., FELTERINELLI /PH/, ITALY., HASHET /PH/, FRANCE., AND THE NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE.

[REDACTED] STATED HE DID NOT WANT TO ENGAGE IN ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD HAVE A DELETERIOUS EFFECT ON UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY. HE STATED HE IS WILLING TO HELP THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN ANY MANNER. [REDACTED] SOUNDED WELL-^EEDUCATED AND SINCERE IN HIS EFFORT TO BE COOPERATIVE.

[REDACTED] WAS ADVISED THAT JAMES LEE, THE AUTHOR, SUGGESTED FBI AGENTS READ HIS BOOK TO LEARN CHICOM METHODS OF CAPTURING MAINLAND CHINA, AND THAT

END PAGE SEVEN

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b7C

b6
b7C

PAGE EIGHT

THIS IS EXTENT OF FBI INTEREST IN BOOK. [] REPLIED THAT THE BOOK
ENDS IN NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN WITH JENNIE-S EXILE TO THE UNITED STATES
AND HER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. HOWEVER, HE STATED HE WAS ANXIOUS TO FUR-
NISH ANY INFO USEFUL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

b6
b7C

BUREAU AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW [] TO
CLARIFY THE ABOVE STATEMENTS BY HIM AND TO OBTAIN ANY INTELLIGENCE INFO
WHICH MAY BE OF INTEREST TO THE BUREAU OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY.

NYO INDICES NEGATIVE REGARDING IDENTIFIABLE INFO CON-
CERNING []

b6
b7C

AMRM COPY FORWARDED TO NEWARK.

END

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 3, 1964

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - [redacted]

SUBJECT: CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Recommended [redacted] a literary agent, New York City, not be contacted regarding publication of a book which allegedly contains derogatory information regarding subject. Also recommended State Department be advised allegations have been made that State is attempting to suppress publication of this book.

During March, 1964, [redacted] highly sensitive source of San Francisco Office with access to mail emanating from the United States and destined for Hong Kong and Communist China, disclosed Jennie (not further identified) in Hong Kong was attempting to blackmail CHIANG Kai-shek, President of Nationalist China. Unless CHIANG paid Jennie \$1,000,000, she intended to publish her memoirs revealing close association in 1927. CHIANG reportedly offered Jennie \$500 every three months. Source stated one James Lee, Hong Kong, was involved, apparently representing Jennie in negotiations.

Since there was possibility book contained intelligence data, we interviewed James Lee on June 17, 1964, while Lee was visiting the United States. Lee stated he was attempting to publish book in the United States entitled, "An American Girl in Red China." Lee suggested book might be of interest to FBI.

On September 23, 1964, there appeared in Louis Sobol's column in "New York Journal American," an item which asked whether there is "anything behind the recent beating-up of [redacted] Proof, Inc., literary agent for the book by Jennie Chen, who claims she was married to CHIANG Kai-shek at the age of fifteen back in 1920 - and never divorced - all of which she discloses in the book which certain sources are trying to have suppressed."

On October 23, 1964, [redacted] Proof, Incorporated, telephonically contacted New York Office having learned Bureau was interested in book concerning CHIANG Kai-shek for which he was literary agent. He stated he was individual described in Louis Sobol's column and indicated he was severely beaten by persons unknown. [redacted] stated he

Enclosures 11-4-64

62-71649

VER:hbl:jal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/80 BY 370322/BJP/STW

6 NOV 12 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

68 NOV 16 1964

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan
Re: CHIANG Kai-shek
62-71649

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47
19

agreed to act as literary agent for this book at request of James Lee's brother, William Lee. According to [] he has been subjected to pressure to suppress Jennie Chen's book. Attempts have been made to bribe and threaten [] allegedly by Chinese Nationalist representative in the United States. [] indicated prospective publisher of the book is being pressured by the United States State Department not to publish the book. [] could not furnish any specific details.

[] was told that Bureau had been advised by James Lee to read the book as it contained information which would be of interest to Bureau. [] replied book ends in 1927 with Jennie Chen's exile to the United States and her attempted suicide.

Bureau files disclose individual apparently identical with [] has been the subject of extensive investigation by Bureau based on Communist Party (CP) membership, 1941-1949. [] apparently in CP, 1939-1945.

Inasmuch as the book in question apparently ends in 1927 and relates to alleged indiscretion on part of subject, no further inquiry is indicated particularly with [] in view of his background.

Additionally, there is no violation within Bureau's jurisdiction as Extortion Act requires threat of bodily harm, nor is there any evidence security of the United States is threatened.

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

(1). Attached for approval is an airtel to New York instructing [] not be reinterviewed regarding instant matter, (as requested by New York).

(2). Attached for approval is a letter to State Department advising [] has implied State Department is attempting to suppress publication of a book which mentions CHIANG Kai-shek.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

DATE: 11/19/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-66677) (C) (U)

SUBJECT: CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Re Bureau airtel dated 11/4/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of a LHM containing the results of an interview with WILLIAM Yin-son LEE, 310 West End Avenue, NYC, and the results of a telephone contact made by one [redacted] to the New York Office. One copy is enclosed for the information of the Newark office. One copy is also enclosed for the New Haven office since [redacted] appears to be identical with the subject of New Haven case file 100-6716.

b6
b7C

It is noted that during the course of the interview LEE stated that he heard from "certain friends" that the U.S. State Department has attempted to suppress publication of JENNIE CHEN's book in the United States. He said that he heard that the State Department had contacted the publishers involved in negotiations with JENNIE's representatives.

Since the above allegation gives rise to the charge that an agency of the U.S. Government is engaged in a form of censorship, no effort was made during the interview to obtain a copy of JENNIE's book. It was felt that any other course of action could have resulted in LEE making a similar allegation against the FBI.

The NYO feels that any further interviews of LEE would be fruitless. It was obvious from LEE's demeanor throughout the interview that he was lying. He contradicted himself on many occasions and attempted to change the subject on other occasions. Since Bureau authority to contact and

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (100-6716) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New York
(1 - 100-47401)

EJO:mgm
(6)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY

REC. NO.

DATE

BY

12-1-64

12/1/64

12/1/64

12/1/64

12/1/64

12/1/64

12/1/64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/18/2000 BY 3063 dlp/afus

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NOV 23 1964

NAT. INT. SEC.

70 DEC 1 1964

NY 105-66677

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b7C
interview [] was denied in re airtel; he was never contacted personally. However, he was contacted telephonically and was advised that it would not be necessary that he be interviewed at that time. He volunteered to be available at any time in the future should the Bureau desire that he be interviewed. During this last contact, however, [] did mention that JENNIE attempted suicide approximately 12 days previously but was unsuccessful and has recovered.

UACB, this case is being placed in closed status at New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
November 19, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CHIANG Kai-shek

On September 23, 1964, there appeared in the Louis Sobol's column in the "New York Journal American", the following item:

"Is there anything behind the recent beating up of Lawrence Hill, of Proof, Inc. literary agent for the book by Jennie Chen, who claims she was married to CHIANG Kai-shek at the age of 15 back in 1920 - and never divorced - all of which she discloses in the book which certain forces are reported trying to have suppressed? Maybe Ian Fleming's James Bond should step in." WILLIAM Y. LEE

On October 5, 1964, William Lee, 310 West End Avenue, New York City was contacted concerning the above article. He furnished the following information:

Jennie Chen is a personal acquaintance of Lee and his wife. Her Chinese name is CHEN Che-Ju and she presently resides in abject poverty in Hong Kong at an address unknown to Lee. The last time that Lee saw her was in 1927 just before CHIANG Kai-shek sent her to the United States so that he could marry SUNG May-ling, the present Madame CHIANG Kai-shek. After Jennie arrived in the United States, she attended a girl's college located

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39263 elw/pas

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agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

62-71647-171

ENCLOSURE

CHIANG Kai-shek

somewhere in the State of Pennsylvania. Lee could not recall the name of the college. After finishing college, Jennie returned to the China mainland.

Lee had not read Louis Sobol's column in the "New York Journal American" and was not aware that the above item had appeared therein. It was his opinion that the phrase "certain forces" in the item refers to the State Department of the United States. He based his opinion on what certain friends, whom he did not wish to identify, told him. He was told that the representatives of Jennie in the United States are engaged in negotiations with several publishers. He was told that the State Department had contacted the various publishers in an effort to have publication of the book suppressed. Lee surmised that the State Department attempted to suppress publication of the book because the CHIANG Government is friendly to the United States and such a book could have a deleterious effect on the relations between the two countries, should the book be published in the United States. He had heard that the State Department has failed in this effort.

Lee is a good friend of CHIANG Kai-shek but he has a great deal of sympathy for Jennie because of the treatment she has received from CHIANG. She has been ignored completely by CHIANG and is now destitute. Jennie's situation is known to most Chinese intellectuals and to those who hold or have held a high position in the Kuomintang Party.

Five or six months ago, Lee discussed Jennie's situations with certain friends in Connecticut. He would not identify these friends. They told him that certain individuals had importuned the CHIANG Government to support Jennie.

CHIANG Kai-shek

Their request was passed from person to person within the hierarchy of the Chinese Government until it reached [redacted]

[redacted] He offered to pay Jennie \$500.00 every three months. Lee did not know whether this offer was made because of altruistic feelings or because [redacted] [redacted] was interested in having Jennie's book suppressed.

Jennie left the China mainland about four or five years ago and went to Hong Kong. Certain friends have told Lee that Jennie has written a book in which she excoriates CHIANG Kai-shek. The book is embarrassing not only to CHIANG but also to Madame CHIANG. It makes CHIANG out to be a moral degenerate and discloses many political double-crosses by CHIANG. It also shows that Madame CHIANG's marriage to CHIANG Kai-shek was actually a power play on the part of three individuals to rule all of China--CHIANG, [redacted] This triumvirate combined the financial, military and industrial power as it existed in China in 1927. The alleged political double-crosses began in 1927 and continued to the present day.

The book has not yet been published and Lee claimed that he did not know the title. He felt that the name CHIANG Kai-shek will appear somewhere in the title. He did not know the identity of the literary agent or agents handling the negotiations for Jennie in the United States. He is vaguely acquainted with [redacted] [redacted] Proof, Incorporated and could not say whether [redacted] is, in fact, the literary agent acting on Jennie's behalf. He has never discussed Jennie's book with [redacted] He has not been in contact with Jennie since 1927 in any manner or for any reason. He has no connection in any manner with Jennie's book.

CHIANG Kai-shek

b6 He did not know that [redacted] was
b7C beaten up as alleged in the aforementioned Sobol
item. It was Lee's opinion that if [redacted] was beaten
up as alleged, it was the work of agents of [redacted]
[redacted]

Lee was questioned as to how he acquired his intimate knowledge of Jennie and her book if he had not been in contact with her in any manner since 1927. He claimed he received part of this information from certain friends and part from a syndicated King Features article which appeared in a Connecticut newspaper five or six months ago. He could not recall in which Connecticut newspaper the article appeared or its author. The article sets forth much of the data concerning CHIANG's treatment to Jennie. It also contained a photograph of Jennie taken with CHIANG in 1927, with a photograph of her as she appears today.

b6 Lee has no knowledge as to how Jennie's book
b7C was brought into the United States. He denied that his brother, James Lee, Hong Kong, has any connection with Jennie or the publication of her book. He denied that his brother's book, "An American Girl in Red China", is identical with Jennie's book. He suggested that [redacted] [redacted] is possibly a friend of Jennie's and went to Hong Kong, obtained the book from Jennie and returned to the United States. N.Y.

CHIANG Kai-shek

On October 22, 1964, [redacted] Proof, Incorporated Publishing Company, 17 West 45th Street, New York City, furnished the following information:

He has occupied, in a business capacity, the [redacted] building located at 17 West 45th Street, New York City, since August of 1964. He was the individual described in the Sobol item as being beaten up. As a result of the beating, he has suffered the following injuries: concussion, broken nose, ear half torn off, detached retina of the eye, and frequent dizziness.

William Yin-son Lee, 310 West End Avenue, New York City, first brought Jennie's book to him several months ago and requested that he handle negotiations in the United States on behalf of Jennie. [redacted] told Lee that he was not a literary agent and sent Lee to see a friend of his, the producer of the play entitled "The Deputy".

Lee went to see the producer, unidentified by [redacted] to request that he handle the negotiations on Jennie's behalf in the United States. The producer was too busy and turned Lee down.

Lee returned to see [redacted] and again requested that he act as literary agent. When advised as to Jennie's destitute circumstances, [redacted] agreed to act as her agent in the United States. [redacted] then sent the book to the "editor of the largest book publishing house in the world". The editor was interested in Jennie's book and appointed a writer to rewrite it in a more literary style.

[redacted] has a contract with Jennie to act as her literary agent. Jennie did not actually write the book. It was written by James Lee, William Yin-son Lee's brother who resides in Hong Kong.

After [redacted] agreed to act as literary agent, he attempted to verify some of the alleged quotes contained in the book. Two of the people quoted were [redacted]

CHIANG Kai-shek

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b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] first contacted [redacted] who denied ever making the statement that was quoted in the book. [redacted] requested that [redacted] come to New Jersey to discuss Jennie's book. [redacted] refused. On the following Saturday, Chin came to [redacted] office, accompanied by an unidentified Chinese male, to discuss Jennie's book. [redacted] stated that he was acquainted with Jennie but denied ever contacting her in any way or for any reason. [redacted] called [redacted] because [redacted] has in his possession three letters recently written by [redacted] to Jennie. [redacted] then angrily left [redacted] office.

[redacted] then contacted [redacted] and again attempted to verify a quote contained in the book and alleged to have been a statement made by [redacted]. She was not cooperative in any way and refused to discuss the matter. In August of 1964, James Lee, the actual author of the book, came to New York City. James Lee went to the Chinese Consulate, New York City, to tend to administrative matters concerning his passport. While at the Consulate, an individual who identified himself as [redacted] spoke to James Lee and asked him to identify a [redacted]. Lee furnished the Chinese Consulate sufficient background information to identify [redacted].

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b7C

[redacted] then asked James Lee if he thought that [redacted] would accept a certain amount of money to suppress publication of Jennie's book. [redacted] stated that the Chinese Consulate was prepared to pay \$100,000.00 to [redacted] to suppress the book. James Lee suggested that the Chinese Consulate contact [redacted]. [redacted] did not know whether the Chinese Consulate was aware that James Lee is actually the author of the book. [redacted] suspected that his name was given to the Chinese Consulate by [redacted].

b6
b7C

[redacted] the Chinese Consul General, New York City, later contacted [redacted] and offered to pay him \$100,000.00 to suppress publication of Jennie's book. [redacted] declined the offer stating that he did not need the money and already had a contract with Jennie. It is noted that one Yu Kien-wen is the Chinese Consul General, New York City.

CHIANG Kai-shek

The relationship with [] was friendly at the outset but deteriorated after [] demanded that [] turn over the book and [] refused. His problems then started.

b6
b7C During August, 1964, a brick was thrown through the window of his office by an unidentified person. During another evening in August, someone threw a twenty pound piece of concrete at a fire door leading to his office, apparently attempting to break in. [] put his weight against the door, but when he could no longer keep it closed he ran and contacted a policeman. When he and the policeman returned the intruder had gone.

b6
b7C During an evening in September, 1964, [] decided to return to his office to work. As he entered his office he was struck on the head and that is the last thing he could recall. He has no idea as to who hit him or beat him up. He reported the first two incidents to the police but he did not report the beating. He was taken to Gracie Square General Hospital for treatment.

b6
b7C Since his beating, he has received letters from two law firms threatening a libel suit if the book is published. During the morning of September 23, 1964, [] was visited by an editor of a new publication entitled "Fact and". The editor requested a story regarding Jennie's book from [] [] refused and the editor left. Later that afternoon the Sobol item appeared in the newspapers. [] had nothing to do with its publication.

[] is presently hiding in a New York hotel room

[] He is taking this step for his own protection.

[] He is puzzled as to why he is being intimidated and he feels that the book is not as critical of Chiang Kai-shek as reported. He is also angry about being beaten up. He intimated that the prospective publisher of Jennie's book is being pressured by the United States State Department not to publish the book, but was unable to furnish any specific details at that time.

CHIANG Kai-shek

The following publishers have made offers to [] for the rights to publish Jennie's book: Rovalt (phonetic), Germany; Feltrinelli (phonetic), Italy; Hashet (phonetic), France; and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

b6
b7C

On November 11, 1964, [] advised that he had no concrete information on which he based his allegation that the United States State Department was engaged in an attempt to suppress publication of Jennie's book. He said that it was merely a supposition on his part. [] further stated he had heard that the United States State Department had engaged in such activities in the past and that, therefore, it was just a suspicion on his part that they were presently so engaged.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-19-65

In view of source no dissemination is being made of attached information.

TJS:chs

AK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2005 BY 39063 dlp/efms

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan ☒ _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-28

DEFERRED 8-20-65

TO DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONOLULU 210231

ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REMYRAD AUGUST 19 LAST.

RAYMOND HOO, CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL HONOLULU, ADVISED THAT THERE WILL BE 14 PERSONS IN PARTY ARRIVING SUNDAY, AUGUST 22 NEXT, 6:10 PM, AT HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, AND THAT HER PLANS ARE INDEFINITE BUT THAT SHE WILL PROBABLY REMAIN IN HONOLULU FOR ONE OR TWO DAYS. PARTY WILL BE SPLIT UP WITH SOME STAYING PROBABLY AT GUEST HOUSE OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SOME AT ILIKAI HOTEL AND REMAINDER AT ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

[REDACTED] GOVERNORS OFFICE, WHO IS HANDLING SOME OF ARRANGEMENTS, HAS NOTIFIED ASSISTANT CHIEF HASEGAWA, HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT, TO ARRANGE FOR OFF-BASE SECURITY AND HAS ALSO NOTIFIED CUSTOMS.

SAC, SECRET SERVICE HONOLULU BEING NOTIFIED FOR INFORMATION. [REDACTED] REQUESTED TO ADVISE FBI IN EVENT ANY INFORMATION RECEIVED CONCERNING SECURITY.

RECEIVED: 12:18 AM 8-21-65 LRC

EX-100

REC-31

2 CC: WASHINGTON FIELD

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

AUG 23 1965

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : ^{cdk} SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-2318)SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Honolulu radiograms to Bureau, WFO and San Francisco, dated 8/20/65.

On 8/23/65, [redacted] U. S. Department of State, Office of Security of San Francisco advised Madame CHIANG Kai-shek with party of 12 will arrive at Travis Air Force Base, California, at 1:30 p.m., 8/24/65, via a China National Aircraft. After a ceremony presented by the local San Francisco Chinese Community, she and her party will proceed by automobile to San Francisco where they will stay at the St. Francis Hotel. A banquet in honor of Madame CHIANG is to be given in Chinatown by the Chinese Six Companies on the evening of 8/24/65. She is to depart San Francisco on 8/25/65 or 8/26/65, destination not definite.

[redacted] advised on 8/24/65 that Madame CHIANG will visit her oldest sister Madame H. H. KUNG who resides in New York City. [redacted] who is political opponent of

3 - Bureau
1 - Honolulu (Info)
1 - New York (Info)
1 - WFO
1 - San Francisco
JES:cg
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 39063 eld/bce/tus

REC- 50

EX 105 5 AUG 31 1965

E. C. Wick

Approved: _____

50 SEP 3 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

SF 62-2318

JES:cg

CHIANG Kai-shek, stated Madame KUNG has great influence over President and Madam CHIANG and that Madame CHIANG was summoned to the U. S. by Madame KUNG who is in ill health.

San Francisco will remain alert for any unusual development and will advise when Madame CHIANG departs from this area.

For information New York City, referenced Honolulu radiograms indicate Madame CHIANG may proceed to Washington, D. C. for purpose of resurrecting the Chinese Lobby and to prepare for the visit of [redacted] to the United States next October.

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-2318)

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re San Francisco airtel to the Bureau, 8/23/65.

On 8/26/65, [] U.S. Department of State, Office of Security at San Francisco, advised that Madame CHIANG Kai-shek with her party will depart from Travis AFB, California, for New York City, at 10 p.m., 8/27/65, via China National Aircraft, by which she arrived in the U.S. Very little publicity has attended Madame CHIANG's visit in San Francisco and according to [] the State Department at Washington, D.C., requested the Office of Security at San Francisco to avoid contact with the press concerning Madame CHIANG's visit. ORZELL stated he had been unable to determine the purpose of Madame CHIANG's visit to the U.S. and stated that it appeared to be a sudden visit with very little advanced notice having been given to the State Department.

In view of the above, it appears logical that Madame CHIANG may have been summoned to visit her older sister Madame H.H. KUNG in New York City, as was reported by [] mentioned in reairtel.

It also appears possible Madame CHIANG may be delaying her departure from San Francisco, hoping to receive an invitation to visit the White House.

San Francisco will follow and advise any additional information concerning Madame CHIANG's departure from San Francisco.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - New York
- 1 - San Francisco

REC-57

EX-101

10 AUG 28 1965

JES:smv

(6)

WICK

Approved: []

66 SEP 3 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

NAT. SEC.

b6
b7Cb6
b7C

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 7 1965

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

242 PM URGENT 9-7-65 JAM
TO DIRECTOR /1/ AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM NEW YORK 62-9932 1P

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. DeLoach ☐
Mr. Casper ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. Felt ☐
Mr. Gale ☐
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

RE NEW YORK TEL SEPTEMBER FIVE, SIXTYFIVE.

[REDACTED] ADVISED MADAME CHIANG AND HER
PARTY DEPARTING NEW YORK CITY NINE SEVEN SIXTYFIVE VIA PRIVATE
CAR, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ON THE THREE PM "SENATOR" FOR
WASHINGTON.

ABOVE FOR INFORMATION.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC AND WFO

EX-103

REC 33

62-71649-83

5 SEP 8 1965

53 SEP 14 1965

WFO

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/2000 BY 37063/BJ/BCT/MS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 4 1965

TELETYPE

SENT BY TELETYPE

VBURH

FBI NEW YORK

735 PM URGENT 9-4-65 AXS

TO DIRECTOR \\\2\\\ ///ENCODED///

FROM NEW YORK

MADAM CHIANG KAI-SHEK

IS-CH

INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 31063 alo/RCE/pas

RE BUREAU PHONE CALL THIS DATE.

[REDACTED] PERSONALLY CONTACTED AND HE ADVISED HE HAD NO SPECIFIC WORD OF TROUBLE REGARDING MADAM CHANG'S VISIT TO CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, SIXTY TWO MOTT STREET, NEW YORK CITY, TWO PM, NINE FIVE SIXTY FIVE. SHE IS IN COUNTRY ON PRIVATE, NOT OFFICIAL VISIT. BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, NYCPD, HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO COVER VISIT AND ARE CURRENTLY AFFORDING PROTECTION.

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b7C

[REDACTED] REQUESTED FBI ADVICE REGARDING EXISTING SECURITY MEASURES.

JURISDICTION OF FBI EXPLAINED TO [REDACTED] HE WAS GIVEN BRIEF ACCOUNT OF COMMUNIST SITUATION IN CHINATOWN AND ADVISED OUR SOURCES WOULD BE

ALERTED FOR INFORMATION BEARING ON THE SITUATION. MADAM CHIANG

TRAVELING TO WASHINGTON, D.C. TUESDAY PM, VIA PENN RAILROAD. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY

LIASON WITH [REDACTED] AND NYCPD WILL BE MAINTAINED BY NYO.

SND AND ACK

2- WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

REC 33

62-71649-84

SEP 8 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

53 SEP 14 1965

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b7C

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 4, 1965

2:45 pm

[redacted] (local tele. number [redacted] telephoned. He was calling at the request of [redacted]

[redacted] who had called him from New York city.

[redacted] said Madame Chiang is to attend a reception in New York tomorrow in Mott Street (Chinese Quarter) and that they have received rumors that a certain Chinese element is contemplating causing some kind of trouble. He said [redacted] wanted this information given to Mr. Hoover for his information. He did not know whether, and thought that possibly, the FBI would not have jurisdiction, but did want them alerted to the possibility.

It was suggested that I transfer [redacted] to Mr. Belmont, which was done.

Attached is Mr. Belmont's memorandum.

hwg

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. BELMONT ✓
MR. MOHR ✓
MR. DELOACH ✓
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN ✓
MR. SULLIVAN ✓
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

REC-61
EX-100 62 71649-85

5 SEP 9 1965

10
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063 elw/BCE/pms

NAT. INT. SEC.

51 SEP 30 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG
CHINESE NATIONALIST MATTERS

DATE: September 4, 1965

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By reference from the Director's Office, I took a call from [redacted] who advised he had received a call from New York from a [redacted] to the effect that Madame Chiang is to attend a function at 2:00 p.m. tomorrow in Chinatown on Mott Street and word has been received that some elements unsympathetic to Madame Chiang may give some trouble at that time. [redacted] said he realized this was a matter for the local police but he thought we would also want to know of it. He said that [redacted] Security Officer for Madame Chiang, has the information concerning this and can be reached in New York at the telephone number [redacted] or at the Croydon Hotel. *Kai-shek*

b6
b7C

I told [redacted] that the matter of protection rests with the local police but I would have our New York Office contact [redacted] and get the information and make arrangements to advise the New York police department either directly by [redacted] or through our New York Office. Further, we would alert our sources in New York and if we receive any information about possible trouble, we will advise [redacted] and the police. I told [redacted] that Assistant Director John Malone is in charge of our New York Office.

I then called Supervisor [redacted] who is on duty at New York and gave him the information and instructed that [redacted] be contacted to get the information, arrangements be made to notify the police and to alert our sources. [redacted] stated he would advise Special Agent in Charge Schmit immediately and would carry out the instructions and send a teletype to the Bureau showing the results of the contact with [redacted]

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b7C

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - [redacted]

AHB:bsn
(5)

REC- 61

ENCLOSURE

5 SEP 8 1965

NAT. INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2002 BY 3063 eld/BCE/JMS

Domestic Intelligence Division

b6
b7C

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/7/65

Attached sets forth results of contact with [redacted] Personnel Security Officer for Madame CHIANG Kai-shek. Bureau instructed New York Office to contact [redacted] based on an alleged demonstration to take place against Madam CHIANG while visiting New York's Chinatown on 9/5/65.

LLA:cj

It was learned subsequently that there were no incidents during Madame Chiang's visit in New York City. It will be noted she is coming to Washington this evening (9/7/65). *SPB*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39022 dlp/afw

9/9/65

RA
Airtel

62-71649-86

1 -

b6
b7C

REC-11

EX-100
To: SACs, Washington Field
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu

From: Director, FBI

MADAME CHAING KAI-SHEK
IS - CH
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSFairtel 8/23/65 and New York airtel 9/4/65.

Information received from Department of State indicates that due to the private nature of subject's visit to the U.S., no formal itinerary is available. As of this date, subject's temporary residence is Room C - 630, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. However, duration of subject's stay in Washington, D. C., has not been determined.

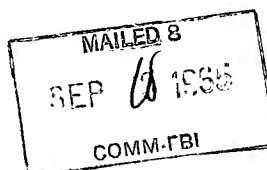
State requested to be advised of any information indicating possible physical harm or embarrassment to the subject during her stay in the U.S.

While no active investigation is being conducted concerning subject, recipients should alert sources cognizant of Chinese matters in the U.S. to promptly report any information received in accordance with the above. In the event information is received indicating subject is traveling to areas covered by other continental offices, promptly advise Bureau and interested offices and furnish instructions as above.

LLA:cj
(10) *cg*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39063 elw/BCE/TMS

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 9/16/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-67873)

Mr. Chiang Kai-shek
MADAME CHAING Kai-shek
IS - CH
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:Bu)

ReBuAirtel 9/9/65.

On 9/10/65, [redacted] (protect identity who has furnished reliable information in the past) advised SA [redacted] that MADAME CHAING has been invited to a reception in her honor by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association on behalf of the Washington, D. C., Chinese Community. The reception is scheduled to be held at the Chinese Community Church, 1010 L St., N. W., on Sunday afternoon, 9/26/65, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m.

The source stated that he had also read the newspapers that MADAME CHAING is to be a guest of Mrs. JOHNSON at the White House at a Tea in her honor. He had also heard that the Chinese Embassy is to give a reception in her honor, however, source had no additional information concerning either of these events. Source stated he had no additional information concerning MADAME CHAING's itinerary.

- ③ - Bureau
1 - Honolulu (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

CBF:mmt
(7)

CLASSIFIED BY *MS/Ba/6/6367-AAG*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X *7/18/2008*

REC-58

SEP 20 1965

AIRTEL

C. G. Wick

b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

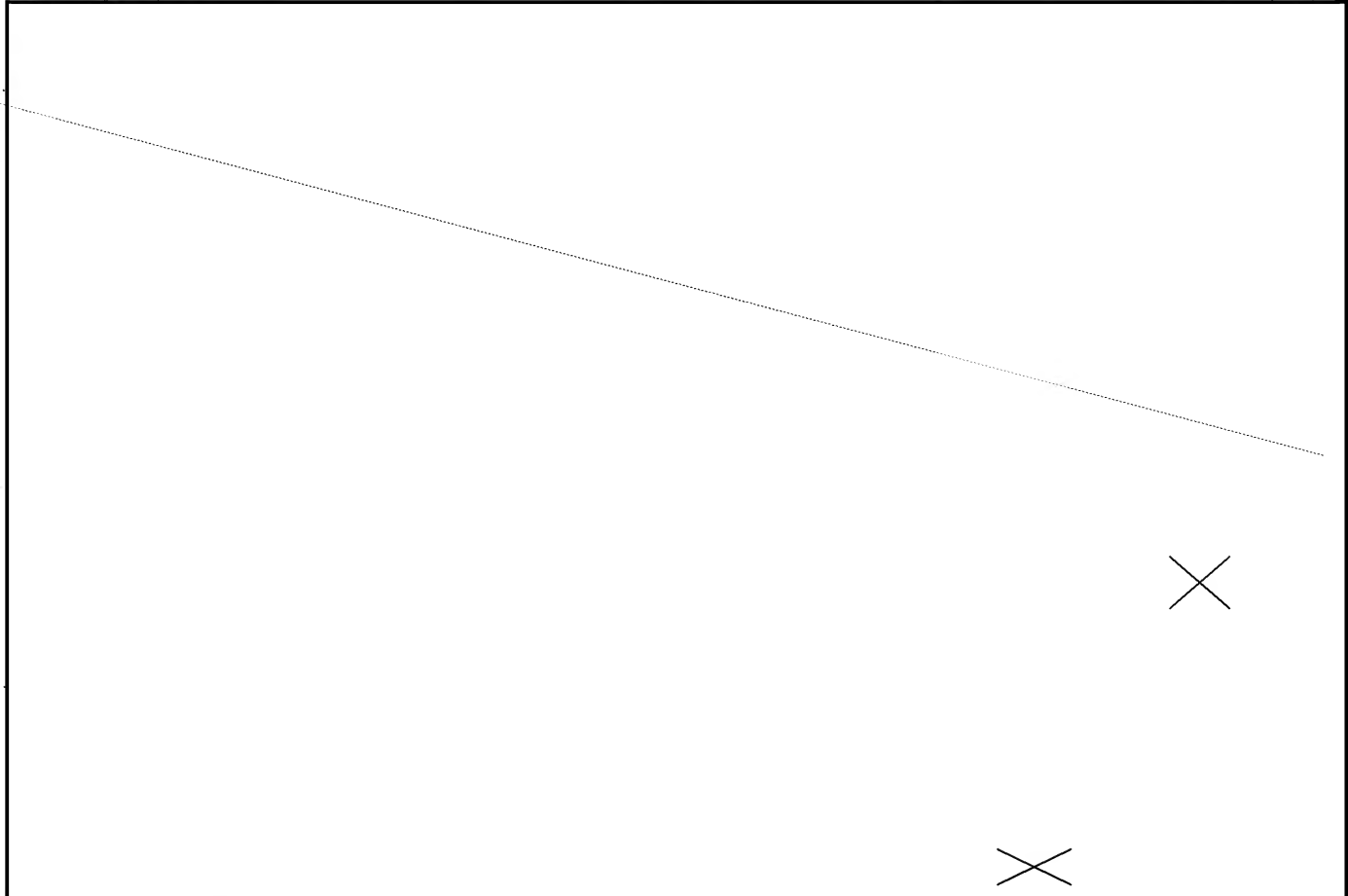
Per _____

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-67873

(S)



The following confidential sources were contacted with a negative result re MADAME CHAING's itinerary on the dates indicated by SA [redacted]

[redacted] (protect, furnished reliable information in the past) 9/10/65.

[redacted] (protect, furnished reliable information in the past) 9/3/65.

The following sources of information were contacted with negative results by SA [redacted] on the dates indicated re MADAME CHAING's itinerary:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-67873

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] Voice of America on 9/10/65.

[redacted] on 9/10/65.

9/10/65.

The above sources were all alerted to furnish this office with any information indicating any possible physical harm or embarrassment to the subject during her stay in the United States and all advised they would advise this office of any information in this matter coming to their attention.

Information copies of this communication are being sent to New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu for information in view of their interest in this matter.

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/16/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-9932)

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re San Francisco airtel to the Bureau, dated 8/26/65, and Bureau airtel dated 9/9/65. - 62-71649-86

On 8/27/65, [redacted] U.S. Department of State, Office of Security, 341 9th Ave., NYC, advised that the State Department is not actively covering MADAME CHIANG's visit to the U.S. He said that he had no information re her planned activities. He further said that he had no knowledge of her itinerary, except that she will be residing at [redacted]

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On 8/27/65, Lt. [redacted] B.S.S., NYCPD, advised that a Detective [redacted] will be handling MADAME CHIANG's visit on behalf of the NYCPD.

b6
b7C

On 8/27/65, Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, 240 Centre St., NYC, advised that MADAME CHIANG will arrive at La Guardia Airport, NYC, on the morning of 8/28/65. He said that she will be accompanied on the plane by a [redacted] (PH), who will be her security escort. He said that he and another detective will meet MADAME CHIANG's plane at La Guardia Airport, and will accompany her to the city. He said that she will be staying at [redacted]

EX 110

- ② Bureau (RM)
1- New York

REC-35

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b7C

EJO:pwk
(3)

CLASSIFIED BY ~~AW5/BCE-60267AAG~~
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7/17/2000

10-1
SEP 21 1965

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

LIASON
NATIONALITIES
INTELLIGENCE



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 62-9932

b6

b7C

Detective [] further said that he has no information re MADAME CHIANG's itinerary, but did say that she is scheduled to leave New York City on 9/6/65, for Washington, D.C. He stated that he did not know whether MADAME CHIANG desired protection while in New York, but, if she does, the City of New York is prepared to furnish it.

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On 9/2/65, [] advised that MADAME CHIANG was scheduled to be in Chinatown, NYC, at 2:00 P.M. on 9/5/65. She was to give a speech at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, and this source was requested to serve on the committee which was going to handle the arrangements concerning MADAME CHIANG's visit to Chinatown. The source agreed to serve on this committee. The source also advised that he heard nothing concerning any attempts or plans by anyone to make trouble for MADAME CHIANG during her visit to New York City.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

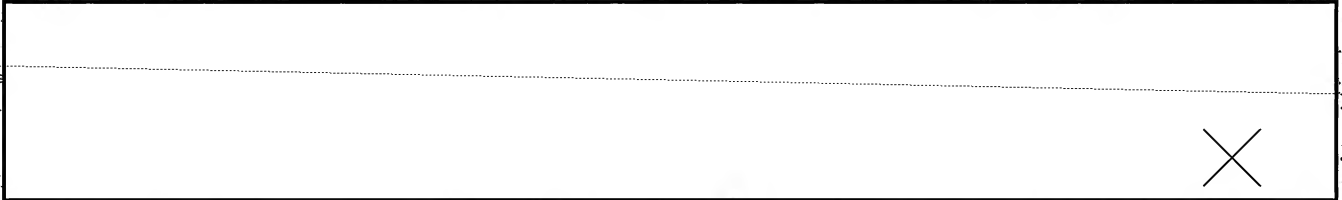
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 62-9932

b1

No further action being taken by New York.



~~SECRET~~

DATE: 11-05-2007
 CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FBI

Date: 10/7/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

b6

b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-67873) (P)

MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek
 IS - CH
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO:Bu)

ReWFOairtel, 9/16/65.

(C)

b1

In addition, it is expected that the Mayor of
 New York City, ROBERT WAGNER, will personally present
 Madame CHIANG with the "Keys to the City" at which time
 he will declare 10/10/65 "Free China Day" in New York City.

- 3 - Bureau
 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
 2 - WFO

b1

(S)

(1)

CBF:wjj
 (7)

AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/BCE-10067AAG

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

REC-61

1 OCT 7 1965

C.C. Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

NAT. INT. SEC.

b6

b7C

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-67873

(S)

b1

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and interested offices. WFO will furnish additional information concerning Madame CHIANG's itinerary coming to its attention when made available.

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 11-01-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1, 6) 11-01-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RL*

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

DATE: 10/1/65

b6

b7C

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - [redacted]

In connection with the Director's forthcoming visit to the Chinese Embassy, Washington, D. C., to attend a reception for Madame CHIANG Kai-shek there is attached for the Director's information a memorandum dated 9/13/65 which includes background data on Madame CHIANG and also sets forth other information which may be of assistance.

FBI Relations with Chinese Embassy Personnel:

Our official relations with Chinese Embassy personnel have been cordial and the individuals contacted at the Embassy have been most cooperative. Ambassador CHOW Shu-kai (pronounced CHOW Shoe-ki) has not been contacted by Bureau personnel. Bufiles show that he was appointed Ambassador on 4/29/65 prior to which he had served as Ambassador to Spain. Bureau files contain no derogatory information on CHOW.

Current Residence of Madame CHIANG:

The "Washington Post" in its 9/25/65 issue noted that Madame CHIANG left Washington, D. C., for New York City on 9/24/65; was not expected back in Washington until around 10/6/65; had rented the house at 2443 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., which is owned by the prominent realtor [redacted] and was expected to reside there for about a month.

Enclosure

JFW:cj

(7)

50 OCT 20 1965

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(CONTINUED - OVER)

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Recent Allegation of Former Chinese Nationalist Official Defector:

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b7C The defector, [redacted] is mentioned on pages two and three of the enclosed memorandum as having defected to Communist China. On 9/26/65, he charged in a press conference held in Peking, China, that 'a U.S. Republican bigwig' had sought his help in leading a coup against CHIANG Kai-shek in 1955. The Department of State has issued denials and former President Eisenhower on 9/27/65 personally advised Chinese Nationalist Defense Minister CHIANG Ching-kuo that the charge was "an absolute lie."

[redacted] He has been in the United States since 9/22/65 to confer with Secretary of Defense McNamara and is expected to return to Taiwan on 10/1 or 2/65. He is mentioned in the attached memorandum in paragraph four, page one.)

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

DEM ✓ WCL 9 JS

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

DATE: September 13, 1965

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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9
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In connection with the Director's forthcoming visit with Madame CHIANG, the following is set forth for the Director's information and possible use.

Background of Madame CHIANG and Her Visit to United States

Madame CHIANG arrived in the United States 8/22/65 for an unofficial visit of undetermined duration. The purpose of her trip has variously been reported as to resurrect the Chinese lobby in the United States; to prepare for a later visit of [REDACTED] and to visit her sister, Madame H. H. Kung, in New York City who reportedly is ill.

By way of background, Madame CHIANG, nee Meling Soong, was born in China; graduated from Wellesley College in Massachusetts and received law degree from Rutgers University; married Generalissimo CHIANG Kai-shek in 1927; and has held various positions in Chinese Nationalist Government. She is a devoted Christian. She is the second wife of CHIANG Kai-shek. The Bureau has maintained cordial relations with Madame CHIANG.

It is noted that [REDACTED]

Chinese Communist Admission to United Nations (UN)

Chinese Nationalist Government's position at the UN has never been more precarious than it is at the present time. Proposal to consider admission to Communist China was last considered by UN in October, 1963,

CONTINUED - OVER

RDC/mea
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 50630/SPC/PWS

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
62-71649

when it was defeated by 57 to 41 vote. Since that time, a number of factors have developed to bolster the pro-Chinese communist vote, including the establishment of diplomatic relations between Communist China and France in early 1964, a growing feeling among various UN members that Communist China's inclusion in the UN might assist in arriving at a solution to the war in Vietnam, and the increasing concern regarding the Chinese communists as a result of the latter's recent nuclear tests.

Recent "The New York Times" survey indicates that if vote were taken today on question of Communist China's admission to UN, there would be a narrow majority in favor of considering this question, in the neighborhood of 54 to 53.

There has been considerable agitation by various groups and individuals in the United States for the admission of Communist China. Recently, Martin Luther King, well-known Negro leader, urged the admission of Communist China to the UN and at the same time protested U. S. participation in the war in Vietnam. There has also been increasing pressure by various groups in the United States to allow trading between the United States and Communist China.

Belief that Communist China's entry into the UN would help in settling Vietnamese situation is clearly refuted by statements of Chinese communist leaders themselves, for instance on 9/12/65 Chinese communist Premier CHOU En-lai (pronounced Joe En Lie) said that Communist China's admission to the UN would in no way affect the Vietnam situation because the UN has no right to consider or intervene in the Vietnam question.

Defection of Former Chinese Nationalist Official

During July, 1965, LI Tsung-jen (pronounced Lee Tsung Run) former vice president of Nationalist China who has been residing in United States for some 15 years, publicly defected to Chinese communists after traveling through Europe and Hong Kong. The 74-year-old LI had been one of the leaders of so-called "Third Force Movement" which was opposed to both Chinese communists and Chinese nationalists. There had been reports of his intention to return to Chinese Mainland since 1961.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
62-71649

Because LI formerly had considerable following among overseas Chinese, his return to Peking could be regarded as propaganda coup for communists and Chinese communist authorities lost no time in quoting his denunciation of the United States. However, LI's efforts in "Third Force Movement" met with little success and this Movement disintegrated in mid-1950's. LI is a rank opportunist and it is believed he will disappear from sight after his "defection" has been milked by the Chinese communists.

We have been conducting thorough investigation of unsubstantiated reports to the effect LI's defection was solicited by Chinese communist agents in the United States who spend large sums of money to induce LI's return. To date, our investigation has not developed any evidence to support these allegations. LI's two sons, who reside in United States, have claimed on interview that their father's return was prompted by ill health (he is said to be suffering from cancer) and his desire to return to his native land before he dies. His wife reportedly has suffered severe financial losses in the United States and is disgruntled because of alleged social snubs here.

However, we are continuing intensive inquiries into all circumstances of LI's departure and results are being furnished to Chinese nationalist authorities through our Legal Attache in Tokyo.

Possible Defection of WU Shang-ying

Reports have also been received concerning possible defection to Communist China of WU Shang-ying (pronounced Woo Shong-yin) former Chinese nationalist Minister of the Interior who has been living in United States since early 1950's and who was closely associated with LI Tsung-jen in so-called "Third Force Movement." We know LI was in contact with WU concerning latter's possible defection immediately before LI's return to the Chinese Mainland.

During a recent interview with our San Francisco Office, WU acknowledged being in touch with LI prior to latter's departure from

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
62-71649

United States. WU disclaimed any intention to defect to Chinese communists but admitted he and LI had discussed what steps could be taken to promote unification of China (Communist China and Nationalist China). WU expressed sympathy for efforts of Chinese Communist Government to raise living standards and indicated he opposes current U. S. policy concerning China and Vietnam.

WU further advised that SUN Fo, son of Dr. SUN Yat-sen, founder of Chinese Republic, may be offered vice presidency of Chinese Nationalist Government. WU said he has urged SUN Fo, who now resides in Los Angeles area, to accept any such offer since he would then be in a good position to promote Chinese reunification in the event of CHIANG Kai-shek's death. We are furnishing results of our inquiries regarding WU to Chinese nationalist authorities through Legal Attache, Tokyo.

Chinese Communist Activities

With establishment of New China News Agency offices in Ottawa and Mexico City, Chinese communist intelligence activities against the United States has stepped up considerably. We are also aware of operations against United States which are being run out of Chinese communist diplomatic establishments in Europe. While there is no official Chinese communist establishment as yet in the United States, there is a group of "hard-core" Chinese communist supporters who are employed in the UN Secretariat. We have been looking very closely at these individuals, particularly those who travel periodically to Hong Kong and/or Communist China on "home leave."

Cases involving YU Er-yung (pronounced You Err-yung) and TU Pi-ching (pronounced Doo Pee-jing) were given to us by Chinese nationalist officials. Both YU and TU, who are now living in United States, have been identified by two Chinese who are now in jail in Taiwan as having participated with them in a Chinese communist espionage ring in the late 1940's and early 1950's. YU has admitted limited involvement as a courier but TU has denied any involvement. We are following their activities in the United States and will continue to furnish complete results of our inquiries to the Chinese nationalists through Legal Attache, Tokyo.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
62-71649

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b7C

[redacted] who resides in Tijuana, has been tentatively identified as a Chinese communist agent. The Chinese Nationalist Embassy in Mexico has provided our Legal Attache, Mexico City, with valuable information in this case as well as in the case of a U.S. airman who wrote to the New China News Agency in Mexico volunteering to furnish data to the Chinese communists. [redacted]

We have developed strong indications of Chinese communist activity in support of various communist splinter groups in the United States, particularly the Progressive Labor Party. We are following this very closely.

Cooperation with Chinese Nationalists

We have enjoyed excellent cooperation from Chinese nationalist officials in the United States and in Mexico and our Legal Attache, Tokyo, makes periodic visits to Taiwan where he has developed good relationships with Chinese nationalist intelligence officials.

Because it is commonly known throughout U.S. intelligence community that Chinese nationalist Government has been penetrated on a high level by Chinese communists, we are cautious in what information we provide to Chinese nationalists. Their intelligence service has evidently been penetrated to such an extent that they have been unable to mount any successful intelligence operations against the Chinese Mainland. We have, however, never had any substantial allegations concerning Madame CHIANG's trustworthiness.

In the past the Chinese nationalists have expressed interest in the activities of the United Formosans for Independence, a small anti-Nationalist group located in Philadelphia and New York. This group urges an independent Formosa. Its membership is in the neighborhood of 20 to 30 and we have not developed any evidence of Chinese communist influence or control.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

✓
Web
D

Domestic Intelligence Division

b6
b7C~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DATE 7/13/00 BY SP-6/CLW/STP/12-65

Date

[redacted] who is at present a student at the University of Oklahoma, allegedly told a Bureau source that the Japanese Student Association is an organization which has for its purpose the assassination of CHIANG Kai-chek and his wife, Madame CHIANG. Reportedly, the organization is contacting all students in the U. S. from Formosa in an effort to enlist them in this endeavor. Oklahoma City instructed by teletype to interview [redacted] and pin him down concerning this allegation. New York has furnished pertinent information to State Department Security and New York City Police Department. We have also advised State Department and Secret Service at Seat of Government.

AJD

RDC

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FBI

Date: 11/9/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

RM

Via _____

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-9932)

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
IS - CH INTERNAL SECURITY-CHINA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Kansas City letter to Bureau 11/3/65 and
entitled "Japanese Student Association; IS - CH" and Bureau
airtel to New York 9/9/65 and captioned as above.

Re Kansas City letter contained a letterhead
memorandum as an enclosure in which it was alleged that a group
known as Japanese Student Association has as its purpose the
assassination of CHIANG Kai-shek and his wife, Madame CHIANG
Kai-shek.

b1

Since no active investigation is being conducted
concerning subject, the NYO will await Bureau instructions
before taking any action concerning the above information.

- 3 - BUREAU RM
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO) RM
1 - NEW YORK

EJO:EMD, #31
(6.)

NOV 11 1965

CLASSIFIED BY NIS/BCE-6067HAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032
7/18/2000

WASH. FIELD
NOV 11 1965

b6

b7C

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent: _____

M

Per: _____

~~SECRET~~

November 15, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT

On September 15, 1965, I had tea with Madame Chiang Kai-shek at the Shoreham Hotel. This was a renewal of a meeting with a friend whom I had previously met on several occasions when she visited Washington.

Madame Chiang is still as active in her keenness of mind as she has always been.

Naturally our conversation turned to the subject of communism, not only in the Far East, which is practically next door to her home on Formosa, but in all other parts of the world and in the United States.

She is a strong, determined fighter against communism.

She informed me that she would be in this country for several months and she wanted to visit with me again. She plans to make a tour speaking before various universities and colleges on the subject of world affairs.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EX-107

REC-41

62-71649-93

JEH:EDM (6)

8 NOV 18 1965

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	3 32 PM
DATE	11/18/65
BY	[Signature]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

F128 [Signature]
79 NOV 19 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 31063 dho/bc/afus

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

DATE: 11/30/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-67873) (P)

DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

J.D. [signature]
SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek
IS - CH
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:BUREAU)

ReWFOlet, 10/7/65, and NY airtel, 11/9/65.

b1

(S)

Source had no information as to when Madame CHIANG plans to return to Taiwan.

The following sources, protect identity, who have furnished reliable information in the past, were contacted by SA [redacted] with negative results regarding Madame CHIANG's itinerary on the dates indicated:

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b7D

[redacted] (confidential source)

11/24/65

- [signature]*
2 - Bureau
1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (62-9932) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

CBF:vah
(5)

REC-61

62-71649-94
3 DEC 1 1965

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/BCE/10267 AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7/18/2000

EX-107

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~



DEC 8 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-67873

[REDACTED]

11/24/65

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

11/24/65

[REDACTED]

11/24/65

[REDACTED]

11/24/65

(S)

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[REDACTED]

WFO will furnish additional information regarding
Madame CHIANG coming to its attention when made available.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-7149) *0-17W 13 A*
to WFO + NY
3-4 de

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-67873) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek
IS - CH
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:BUREAU)

DATE: 2/28/66

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ReWFOlet dated 11/30/65, Bureau routing slip dated 1/20/66, forwarding Kansas City letter and LHM dated 11/3/65, Philadelphia letter dated 11/16/65, and Oklahoma City letter and LHM dated 12/1/65, and Bureau routing slip dated 1/24/66, forwarding Department of State letter dated 1/19/66.

b6
b7C

On 1/20/66, Detective [redacted] Special Investigations, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), was advised of the information concerning the "Japanese Student Association" and its reported purpose to direct physical harm against President and Madame CHIANG Kai-shek. Detective [redacted] was also advised that this organization is undoubtedly identical with the "United Formosans for Independence" (Bufile 105-49241, OO:Philadelphia 105-12421, New York 105-19724, WFO 105-20134) organization Chinese Nationalist organization, of which the MPD is aware.

SA [redacted] furnished the above information to Detective [redacted]

b6
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b7D

On 2/11/66, [redacted] (protect by request, reliable in the past) advised SA [redacted] that Madame CHIANG is staying in WDC when not in New York, New York, or on a speaking engagement.

- 2 - Bureau
1 - New York (62-9932) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

CBF:lmr
(4)

REC 20

62-71649-96

CLASSIFIED BY ~~AL5/305-60267-ANG~~
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
7/18/2000

MAR 2 1966

NAT. INT. SEC.



5 MAR 1 4 10 66

~~SECRET~~

Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~

Source believed she is attempting to get CHIANG Kai-shek's thoughts regarding Communist China across to important American citizens¹ "behind the scenes contacts". Source could furnish nothing more specific regarding this matter.

(S)

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X

X

WFO is taking no further action in this case at this time, however, when additional information of interest concerning Madame CHIANG or information concerning her return to Formosa is received the case will be reopened and the Bureau and interested offices advised.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 4/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-66677)

SUBJECT: CHIANG Kai-shek
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 39063 dlu/RSK/MS

ReNYlet to the Bureau dated 11/19/64.

On 4/25/66, [] who described himself as a free-lance writer and who can be reached either at WPIX, telephone MU 2-6500, extension [] stated he has written an article about [] efforts to get JENNIE CHEN's manuscript concerning CHIANG Kai-shek published. [] stated that in his article he states that [] spoke to Special Agents of the FBI on several occasions in the past, and the conversations were of a friendly nature. [] said he mentioned the name, [] in his article as one of the agents contacted by []

[] further stated he had written a similar article which was published by the North American Newspaper Alliance. He stated that due to lack of interest of the publication media in the United States, he is sending his present article to London for publication there. [] was requested to delete SA [] name from the article and he agreed.

It will be noted that [] Literary Agent, [] who represents JENNIE CHEN, contacted the NYO on 2/3/66 and 2/17/66. He advised that on both of these dates, his room was burglarized. He was advised that burglary is a local crime and not within the jurisdiction of the FBI. On the latter occasion, he requested

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York
EJO:mfw (31)

REC-81

10 APR 27 1966

54 MAY 5 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NAT. SEC.

b6
b7Cb6
b7C

NY 105-66677

FBI protection, fearing that his life was in danger. He was advised that the FBI does not afford protection for anyone since it is an investigative organization. He was advised to contact the local police if he felt that his life was in danger.

NYO indices contain no information identifiable
with

b6

b7C

No further action is being taken in this matter by the NYO.

August 1, 1966

Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
2443 Kalorama Road, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Madame CHIANG:

Enclosed is a copy of the June,
1966, issue of "Nation's Business" containing
the article, "How Red China spies on U.S.,"
which I thought you would find to be of
interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

AUG 1 3 53 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

b6
b7C

1 -
1 - Liaison Section

NOTE: Address per China Desk of State Department. Madame
CHIANG is on the Special Correspondents' List.

EX-103
REC-13

62-71649

JCF:jer (5)
[Signature]

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

AUG 2 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/2000 BY 39063 elu/br/eps

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 11-05-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-05-2032

~~SECRET~~ FBI

Date: 10/19/66

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-67873) (RUC)

MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek

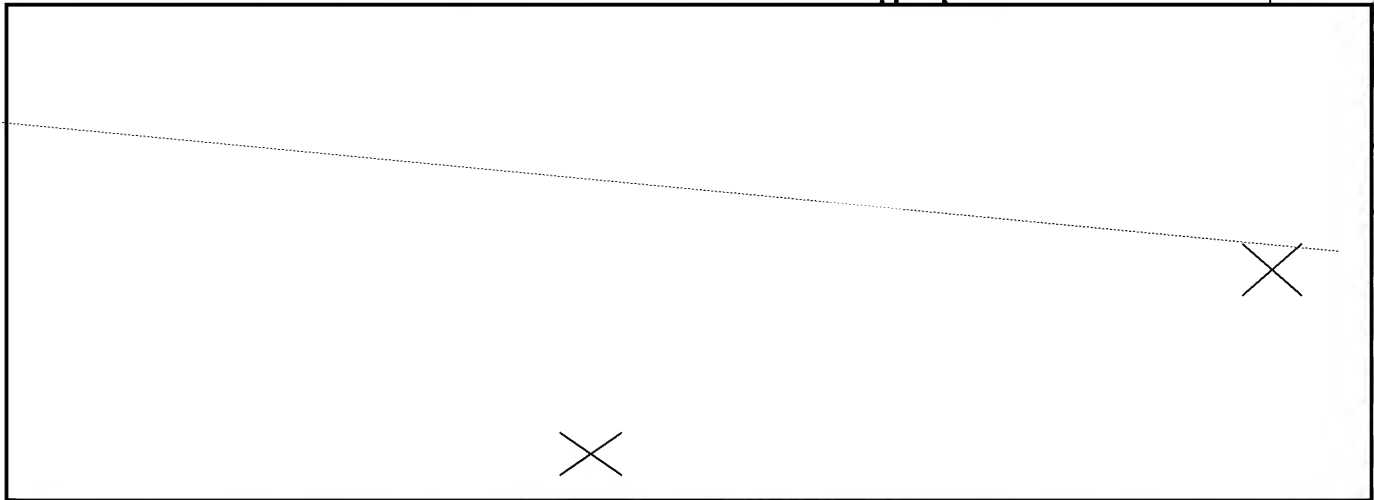
IS - CH

INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:Bu)

ReWFOlet 2/28/66.

CLASSIFIED BY ~~ALB/RCF 60367-ARJ~~
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7/18/2000

b6
b7C



The above is furnished for the information of the
Bureau and interested offices.

REC 40

- 3 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM)(AM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - San Francisco (Info)(RM)(AM)
2 - WFO

EX-114

OCT 19 1966

CBF:tjd
(8)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

M Per

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA *Memorandum*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Liaison

DATE: March 6, 1969

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RC*

SUBJECT: T. S. SOONG *Declassified*
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

By cable 3/3/69, Legal Attache, Hong Kong,
previously advised of death of Soong, brother of Madame
CHIANG Kai-shek, in Hong Kong on 2/28/69.

Legat, Hong Kong, today telephonically advised that
Soong's body is being flown to the United States and burial
will take place in San Francisco area. Details as to interment
are not yet available.

ACTION:

For the Director's information. *✓*

RDC:mea
(5) *mea*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 39063 elh/bce/tms

62-71649-101

MAR 7 1969

51 MAR 18 1969

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-132037)

11/27/68

SAC, HONOLULU (105-1261) (P)

b6
b7C

[redacted] aka
IS - CH

(OO: Honolulu)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 38263dub/807ms

Re Honolulu letter to Bureau, 9/19/68.

On 10/14/68, [redacted] established source, advised that he had met the subject's wife at a Double Ten celebration at the Chinese Consulate in Honolulu. He had determined from her that the subject was in Japan at that time and that she had no idea as to when he would return to Honolulu.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 11/2/68, [redacted] advised that he had again met [redacted] wife, this time at a party celebrating CHIANG Kai-shek's birthday. She informed [redacted] at this meeting that her husband was in Taipei, Taiwan and that he had attended a function honoring CHIANG Kai-shek's birthday. She stated she still has no idea as to his return to Hawaii.

On 11/20/68, [redacted] had observed in the Cosmorama Pictorial magazine, which had been published in celebration of the 57th anniversary of the Republic of China, a eulogy to President CHIANG Kai-shek from ROBERT C. TAI and FEN L. TAI, Honolulu, Hawaii. [redacted] stated that the eulogy read as follows:

b6
b7C
b7D

"Your great wisdom smoothed the way
for national resurrection; and in
all directions are spreading your
reputation.

"It's sure that Chinese tradition
will be rebuilt very soon; The way
of right will exist and prosper for
ever!

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
MDS:ssi
(3)

NOT RECORDED

183 DEC 5 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-132037-141

57 DEC 15 1968 FID

HN 105-1261

"Your meritorious deeds are shine as
Milky Way, and going along with the
sun and the moon;

"Under your leadership the country will
be united. May you, the benevolent,
live happy and long!

"The good news of your 82nd birthday is
spreading so far and wide that all the
oversea Chinese rejoices so much over
it;

"Out of it come and extend over the world
happinese and blessings.

"On this great occasion, when the flat
peaches appear as red as orange , and
the yellow chrysanthemum looks as bright
as gold.

"Let's most ardently toast your health
and longevity in token of our respect!"

Upon [] return to Honolulu, will submit a recommendation
regarding the feasibility of a re-interview of []

b6
b7C

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 3 1969
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

STATE 001

URGENT 3-3-69

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT HONG KONG NO. 08

PERSONAL ATTENTION DIRECTOR

Deceased
T. S. SOONG, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SOONG, BROTHER OF MADAME CHIANG KAI - SHEK, DIED IN HONG KONG OF NATURAL CAUSES ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY TWO EIGHT LAST. SPECIAL BRANCH, HONG KONG POLICE, ADVISE THAT HONG KONG GOVERNMENT IS ATTEMPTING TO SUPPRESS NEWS OF THE DEATH IN VIEW OF POLITICAL CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING THE SOONG FAMILY. THEY EXPECT, HOWEVER, THAT IT WILL COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PRESS SHORTLY.

SOONG IS EXPECTED TO BE BURIED IN TAIWAN AFTER FUNERAL SERVICES IN HONG KONG ON THURSDAY MARCH SIX NEXT. HIS BROTHER, T. V. SOONG, WILL ARRIVE HONG KONG MARCH FIVE NEXT TO HANDLE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. LEGAT IS ADVISED THAT THERE IS OUTSIDE POSSIBILITY THAT TO AVOID CONTROVERSY BURIAL MAY BE IN U. S. IF SO, LEGAT WILL SUCAB.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/2000 BY 39063ahg/BSE/bws

NAT. INT. SEC.

RECEIVED: 3:36 AM FJB

FOR DIRECTOR

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 3/11/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-2318)(P)

SUBJECT: Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
INFORMATION CONCERNINGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 39063 elh/BSP/dws

Mr. CHARLES BLAKELEY, Assistant Agent in Charge of the Office of Security, United States Department of State, San Francisco, advised this date 3/11/69, that Madame CHIANG Kai-shek was arriving in the United States at Travis Air Force Base, California, at 2:00 PM on 3/12/69, to attend the funeral of her brother being held on Friday, 3/14/69, at Grace Cathedral Episcopal Church in San Francisco, California.

She will stay at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco. Her arrival is being kept semi-secret with no announcement to the Press by the State Department or the Chinese Consulate. The Chinese Consulate at San Francisco is concerned about possible demonstrators by left-wing elements and/or the "Red Dragons" of the San Francisco Chinatown.

The State Department Security Office is arranging for Madame CHIANG's security through contact with the San Francisco Police Department. Mr. BLAKELEY was advised the FBI at San Francisco has no knowledge of any possible demonstrators against Madame CHIANG. Bureau will be advised of any developments and appropriate agencies will be advised of any possible demonstrations.

② - Bureau (RM)

1 - Sacramento (Info.)

2 - San Francisco

JES:bfr

(6)

54 MAR 25 1969

REC-8

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

MAR 12 1969

Per _____

b6
b7Cb6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39063 d/w/bce/ous

DATE: 3/10/69

FROM : LEGAT, HONG KONG (64-13) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CHANGED:
SOONG Tse-an
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Re Legat cable to Director 3/2/69 captioned T. S. SOONG and Legat phone call to Bureau 3/6/69.

Title is marked changed to set forth subject's complete name as above and delete T.S. SOONG, which was name originally provided [redacted] mentioned below.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of news articles from the 3/7/69 "South China Morning Post" and "Hong Kong Standard" re the subject's funeral service at Hong Kong.

Legat was originally apprised of SOONG's death in Hong Kong by [redacted] of Securicor, Inc., a Hong Kong Security Service which had been hired to oversee security arrangements of the SOONG funeral and burial. [redacted] advised on 3/3/69 (Hong Kong date) that there had been no publicity in Hong Kong on the SOONG death and that the funeral arrangements were being hushed up by the Hong Kong Government because he is the brother of both Madame CHIANG Kai-shek of the Chinese Nationalist Government and [redacted] of the Chinese Communist Government. They did not want either sister visiting Hong Kong.

[redacted] advised Legat on 3/3/69 that a request had come from Taiwan that SOONG be buried there. [redacted] stated, however, that subject's brother, T. V. SOONG, was slated to arrive from the U.S. on 3/5/69 and SB had heard that he might instruct that his brother be buried in the U.S. to avoid political problems. [redacted] advised that funeral services in Hong Kong would be at the English-Methodist Church on 3/6/69 and stated that should a request be received for a Hong Kong entry visa from Madame CHIANG, the Hong

54 MAR 28 1969

3-1 Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE

379
1-Hong Kong

(1-Foreign Liaison)

EX 109

12 MAR 12 1969

DAG:enm(4) Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC.

HON 64-13

Kong Government would refuse the request.

On the night of 3/6/69, [] advised Legat that SOONG's body would be flown to San Francisco for burial in the bay area. He stated he did not have further details at that time.

Bureau was telephonically advised of this by Legat phone call to [] Nationalities Intelligence Section on 3/6/69.

On 3/7/69 [] telephonically advised that burial would be in a family plot at Berkeley, California, and that the body would be flown from Hong Kong on Pan American Airways Flight 846 on 3/8/69.

No further action being taken at Hong Kong.

Tight security at Soong's funeral

SCORES OF uniformed and plainclothes police officers provided tight security yesterday for some 300 dignitaries—including a former Mainland finance minister—attending funeral services for Mr. Soong Tse-an at the English Methodist Church in Wanchai.

The ex-minister was Mr. T.V. Soong, a brother-in-law of Chiang Kai-shek and brother of the late Mr. Soong, who had flown in from Taipei Wednesday night for the funeral.

Some 50 uniformed policemen cordoned off the sidewalk in front of the church at the junction of Queen's Road East and Kennedy Road shortly after

2 p.m. Plainclothesmen patrolled the nearby streets and several were posted on neighbouring roofs.

Mr. T.V. Soong arrived in a white sedan with escort cars at 2.40 p.m. 15 minutes before the start of the hour-long services officiated by the Rev. C.S. Clarke.

Mr. Soong Tse-an died last Friday at the age of

62. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Ronnie and Leo. His body is being flown to Taiwan for burial.

Among those who attended the services were Mr. P.Y. Tang, Mr. S.P. Li, Mr. Run Run Shaw, Mr. Kyatang Woo, Mr. T.Y. Wong, Mr. K.K. Tse, Mr. Martin Currant, Mr. Leo Cole and Mr. Raymond Kan.

HONGKONG STANDARD Friday, March 7, 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 37063dlw/BCE/pws

62-71649-104

ENCLOSURE

Many pay last respects to Mr Soong Tse-an

BROTHER ARRIVES FROM U.S.

Many friends and former co-leagues attended the funeral service for Mr Soong Tse-an, Chairman of the Bank of Canton, Ltd, at the English Methodist Church, Wanchai, yesterday.

Police had thrown a tight security net round the church premises and the Hongkong Funeral Home, before the arrival of Dr T. V. Soong, former Nationalist Chinese Finance Minister, who flew in from the United States to attend the service.

Mr R. A. J. Richardson, Acting Director of Special Branch of the Hongkong Police, took personal charge of the security precautions.

Routine visit

Mr T. A. Soong, aged 62, died of a heart attack during a routine visit to the Bank of Canton on February 28. He is survived by his widow, Chi-yin, two sons, Ronnie and Leo, three sisters — Madame Sun Yat-sen, Madame H. H. Kung, Madame Chiang Kai-shek — and two brothers, Dr Soong, and Mr T. L. Soong.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev C. S. Clarke.

The Rev Dr S. D. Sturton, who knew the late Mr Soong

for 41 years, said Mr Soong never took part in politics, and was essentially a businessman.

"He was General Manager of the China Development Finance Corporation in Shanghai and became Chairman of the Bank of Canton in Hongkong and San Francisco."

Church member

"He was a member of the Methodist Church, of which his father, the late Mr Charles Jones Soong, had been a preacher."

Mr Soong, educated at St John's University, Shanghai, and at Harvard University, normally visited the Bank in Hongkong shortly before the annual general meeting in March.

Dr T. V. Soong is the Permanent Chairman of the Bank of Canton. He last visited Hongkong in the early 50s with his wife and three daughters.

Shortly after the service, the coffin was taken to the Hongkong Funeral Home, pending arrangements for the body to be flown to the United States or Taiwan for burial.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39063 dlp/bc/etms

62-71649-104

Tight security at Soong's funeral

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HONGKONG STANDARD Friday, March 7, 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39063060/RCF/PWS

Many pay last respects to Mr Soong Tse-an

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/18/2000 BY 39063 JAL/BCE/STW

F B I

Date: 3/17/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/17/2000 BY 39063elw/BOE/PLS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-2318)(P)

b6

b7C

Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re San Francisco airtel 3/11/69.

On 3/17/69 Mr. EUGENE REYNOLDS, Agent in Charge of the Office of Security, U.S. Department of State, San Francisco, advised Madame CHIANG will continue at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, until 3/19/69 when she plans to depart through Travis Air Force Base. Depending upon circumstances, particularly her own condition, she will either return to Taiwan or travel to New York City to visit her sister, Madame H. H. KUNG.

According to Mr. REYNOLDS, Madame CHIANG appears to be in poor health and so emotionally upset over the death of her youngest brother, T. A. SOONG, that she required assistance in order to enter Grace Cathedral for the funeral services. T.A. SOONG, who was chairman of the Bank of Canton, died 2/28/69 in Hong Kong of cerebral hemorrhage and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California, on 3/14/69.

Madame CHIANG's whereabouts have been kept secret and there has been very little publicity regarding her visit to San Francisco. No demonstrations have occurred and there has been no indication that anti-Nationalist Chinese groups or individuals have taken an interest in this matter.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 1 - New York (Info)(RM)
 1 - Sacramento (Info)(RM)
 2 - San Francisco

JES/tjm

(7)

REC-31

MAR 19 1969

b6

b7C

Approved: 77

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

SF 62-2318
JES/tjm

Bureau and interested offices will be advised concerning Madame CHIANG's destination when she departs the San Francisco area.

✓

March 17, 1969

BP
0
Madame Chiang Kai-shek
Taipei, Taiwan

Dear Madame Chiang:

I was deeply sorry to learn of
the passing of your brother and want to offer
my heartfelt sympathy to you. While I realize
there is little one can say to ease your grief,
I do want you to know my thoughts are with you
in sympathetic understanding.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Liaison Section

NOTE: Madame Chiang is on the Special Correspondents Lists.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

AWT:mk
(3) *mk*

53 APR 3 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-2 62-71649-106
TEB
a
10 MAR 24 1969
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 39063 dlm/BCE/pms

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-71649)

FROM : SAC ^{DRF.} SAN FRANCISCO (62-2318) (C)

SUBJECT: Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 3/21/69

Re San Francisco airtel dated 3/17/69.

On 3/21/69, Mr. CHARLES BLAKELY, Assistant Agent in Charge of the Office of Security, U.S. Department of State, San Francisco, advised Madame CHIANG Kai-shek departed San Francisco, California, by way of Travis Air Force Base on 3/19/69, returning to Taiwan via Honolulu, Hawaii. According to Mr. BLAKELY, she decided not to go to New York for a visit because she did not feel well and because her relatives from New York City had come to San Francisco for the funeral of her younger brother, T.A. SOONG.

Madame CHIANG indicated to State Department personnel she would probably not stop in Honolulu for more than a day.

No demonstrations against Madame CHIANG were reported and this matter is considered closed.

10-2 Bureau (RM)
1 - Honolulu (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Sacramento (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
JES/cmp
(6)

REC-134

62-71649-107

SI-113

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/17/2000 BY 39063 dlp/ETW

28
17 MAR 26 1969

b6
b7C

54 APR 4 - 1969

NAT. INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. C.D. Brennan

DATE: 11-24-70

b6

FROM : A. W. Gray

1 - Mr. A.W. Gray

b7C

SUBJECT: HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF
PRESIDENT CHIANG Kai-shek,
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, IN ORDER
OF THE SACRED CUP (OSC) -
SPECIAL REQUEST OF CHOW Shu-kai,
CHINESE NATIONALIST AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 39063000/000

Recommends Ambassador CHOW be advised, in answer to his inquiry regarding OSC, that nothing derogatory is known to the Bureau concerning the organization and that the Director was previously granted similar honorary membership.

Today Ambassador CHOW contacted Supervisor [redacted] Domestic Intelligence Division, and advised he has received urgent instructions from Taipei to determine legitimacy of OSC, whose West Virginia Chapter offered honorary membership to President CHIANG. Ambassador CHOW explained that letter from OSC was signed by [redacted] and contained names of other prominent U.S. churchmen and Americans, including J. Edgar Hoover, who have been offered honorary membership. Ambassador CHOW advised he was at total loss as to how to proceed to comply with instructions from his government, and was seeking our advice and assistance.

Bureau files reveal that by letter 9-19-70, West Virginia Chapter of OSC granted honorary membership to the Director and enclosed a certificate of Knighthood. Letter stated that OSC was a fellowship of Christian men of all denominations and chose to bestow honorary membership upon outstanding Christians in our world. Letter was signed by [redacted] Grand Scribe, with [redacted] listed as Grand Knight Chancellor. By letter 9-29-70 Director acknowledged honorary membership as Knight of The Sacred Cup.

[redacted]

94-65684

RLP:ljw

4 DEC 24 1970

NOT RECORDED

100 DEC 3 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

b6

b7C

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-65684 - 2

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF PRESIDENT CHIANG Kai-shek,
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, IN ORDER OF THE SACRED CUP (OSC) -
SPECIAL REQUEST OF CHOW Shu-kai, CHINESE NATIONALIST
AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

94-65684

ACTION:

In view of continuing excellent relationship and cooperation between Ambassador CHOW and Bureau representatives, if you approve, Ambassador CHOW will be telephonically contacted and advised that we know nothing derogatory concerning Order of The Sacred Cup and that the Director previously received an honorary membership certificate appointing him as Knight of The Sacred Cup.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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b7C

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-8-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 37063ahj/bce/bj

SUBJECT:

NEPHEW OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK
REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR IN NEAR FUTURE

By letter of June 29th, captioned individual forwarded a letter of thanks from his aunt, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, which expresses her appreciation for the Director's condolence on the occasion of the death of her brother. [redacted] stated he wanted to deliver the letter from his aunt to the Director personally but was unable to do so upon his return from Taiwan before he had to leave for a trip to the West Coast. He indicates he would be back in the near future and would make it a point to call on the Director.

By letter of March 17, 1969, to Madame Chiang Kai-shek in Taipei, Taiwan, which was delivered through the State Department, the Director expressed his sympathy in learning of the passing of her brother. She is on the Special Correspondents List.

The Director met [redacted] on July 25, 1958, in connection with speaking engagements that his aunt was then contemplating before the American Legion and the American Bar Association. He also presented the Director with a collection of reproductions of paintings which Madame Chiang personally autographed to the Director. We have had previous cordial correspondence with [redacted] which has dealt primarily with his forwarding material in behalf of Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

[redacted] a 76th generation descendant of Confucius, reportedly controls the

[redacted]

In 1967 a Japanese security official claimed that [redacted] was operating for the Chinese communists. No corroborating information was furnished, however, and

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CONTINUED OVER

5 JUL 14 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

66 JUL 24 1969

(7)

ORIGINAL FILE

b6
b7C

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: [redacted]

there was no indication to support this allegation as [redacted] has a reputation of being an anticommunist as his aunt, Madame Chiang. In 1968, a source of the New York Office characterized him as [redacted] and has no sympathies for the Chinese communists.

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There is no indication a photograph was taken when [redacted] met the Director on July 25, 1958. There is no indication he has received the Director's autographed photograph and a check of the personal files in the Director's office revealed no additional pertinent information concerning him. There is no arrest record identifiable with him in the Identification Division.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) No further acknowledgment be made to Madame Chiang's letter of appreciation for the Director's condolence.

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2) Should [redacted] call at the Director's office in the near future, the Director's regrets be expressed.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials: P]

[Handwritten initials: TBS]

[Handwritten initials: OK]

[Handwritten checkmark]

[Handwritten initials: J]

[Handwritten initials: RB and other marks]

b6
b7C



Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

June 29th, 1969

Dear Mr. Hoover,

When I was in Taiwan my Aunt spoke to me as to how very thoughtful you were in her bereavement.

As I was returning to the United States she asked me to bring you a personal letter from her. Unfortunately upon my return to the United States I have been on the go all the time and when I was in Washington I was unable to contact your office so that I could deliver the letter to you in person.

As I have to be gone to the West Coast for some two weeks I think it best to have her letter delivered to you by safe hand.

Upon my return from the West I shall certainly make it a point to call on you.

Chiang Kai Shek

With Personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

b6
b7C

ack. 7-8-69 to
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
EXP. PROC.

JUL 2 1969

copy made for Tele. Room 7-2-69 80

ENCLOSURE

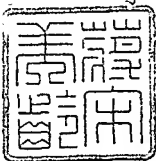
62-71649-
NOT RECORDED
167 JUL 16 1969

49 5 JUL 14 1969

251
51 AUG 4 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-41841-25



Taipei, Taiwan

May 31, 1969

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful and kind message you sent upon the death of my brother. To have staunch friends like yourself sympathize with me in the loss to our family was a great comfort. I do want you to know that I appreciate your letter.

I hope that all goes well with you and that you are as always in the best of health and spirits despite the multitudinous problems posited by the infiltration and subversion of the Chinese communists in the public and social life in the United States.

ENCLOSURE

62-71649-

NOT RECORDED

167 JUL 16 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/19/2000 BY 37063240/BJE/TMS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-41841-25

I am asking my nephew
who is coming to Washington to bring you
this letter.

b6
b7C

With warm personal
regards.

Yours cordially,
Kuo Ying Chiang
(Madame Chiang Kai-shek)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/28/69

FROM : R. D. Cotter

b6
b7C

SUBJECT

INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINA

Congressman Alvin E. O'Konski (Republican), 10th District of Wisconsin, has requested the FBI "check out" subject based on complaint from subject's "in-laws" that subject was secretive, refuses to divulge his past activities to his wife, keeps certain documents under lock and key and refuses to support his wife. It was also requested we determine if subject is related to Madame CHIANG Kai-shek.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by this Bureau concerning subject, based on information received from subject's mother-in-law alleging subject was possibly involved in activities inimical to the internal security of the U.S. Subject reportedly typed a letter on a typewriter which he did not want traced and had his wife clandestinely ship this typewriter to her mother for disposal. Subject also was fearful of his mother-in-law reporting certain things concerning him to the authorities. It was later alleged subject received \$5,000 check under Medicare program to which he was not entitled and is possibly related to Madame CHIANG Kai-shek.

It was determined that the letter referred to above concerned two doctors and related to matters pertaining to the medical profession rather than internal security of U.S. Further, no additional data was developed indicating subject was involved in subversive activities, although infidelity, poor morals and incompetency in the medical profession were indicated. No information was developed indicating subject was related to Madame CHIANG Kai-shek. Pertinent data developed was disseminated to Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Central Intelligence Agency, and State Department.

105-178322

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

CONTINUED - OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 5106326/BAE/PLS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-178322-14

NOT RECORDED

MAY 9 1969

MAY 7 1969

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b6
b7C

56 MAY 14 1969

Memorandum R.D. Cotter to W.C. Sullivan

RE:
105-178322

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RECOMMENDATION:

That Crime Records confidentially advise Congressman O'Konski's office of the above data. Bureau has had a friendly and cordial relationship with Congressman O'Konski since his coming to Washington in 1942.

JK

over

WCS

TSB

SS

*OK:
H*

V

nm

*Handled 5-1-69
with Cong. O'Konski
per P/B*

F B I

Date: 4/29/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-New)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek
TO THE US, 4/30/71
IS - CHb6
b7C

On 4/29/71, Detective [] SIS, NYCPD, advised that Madame CHIANG is due to arrive at JFK International Airport, NYC, at 5 PM on 4/30/71. She is visiting the US to attend the funeral of her brother, T. V. SOONG, formerly a high-ranking official of the Government of the Republic of China.

Madame CHIANG will stay for about a week, and initially at least will reside at Gracie Square Apartments, E. 83rd St. and East End Ave., NYC. She will attend the funeral services scheduled for 3 PM on 5/1/71 at Campbell Funeral Home, 81st St. and Madison Ave., NYC. The burial will take place at Ferncliff Cemetery, Ardsley, NY, same date.

SIS requested, since visit has been unpublicized, that no contact be made with sources. However, they wish to be notified immediately if information is received regarding anti-Nationalist demonstrations in connection with her visit.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Washington Field (INFO) (RM)
1-New York

MED:kxb
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 39063 dlu/BCE/MS

16 APR 30 1971

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b7C

51 MAY 11 1971

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

April 28, 1971

Madame Chiang, wife of nationalist China President, is well known to the Director. Her brother, T. V. Soong, recently passed away in San Francisco and she is probably en route to United States in connection with funeral arrangements. We should not initiate any contact with Chinese Embassy, Washington, in this matter since any security for Madame Chiang is within the province of State Department and/or Secret Service. Since U. S. Embassy, Tokyo, is aware of her travel, no dissemination of attached is necessary.

FXO:chs

A

WEL

✓

WRBS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/2000 BY 39063 elw/BCE/jms

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 11-02-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CODE

TELETYPE

1 -
1 -

[Redacted Box]

4/29/71

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. W.R. Wannall
1 - Mr. H.I. Morgan

URGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

REC-79

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

62-71649-111

APR 29 1971

640 PM *ulu*
TELETYPE

VISIT TO UNITED STATES OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, IS - CH.

b1

Tolson _____
Lullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Crennan _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

HJM:dgo
(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 *ab/bc/stms*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7/19/2000

51 MAY 11 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

MOR 61618D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 11-06-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-06-2032

1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. H. J. Morgan
5/11/71

b6
b7C

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9

Airtel

To: SAC, New York
From: Director, FBI
MADAM CHIANG Kai-shek
IS - CH

~~SECRET~~
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~
39063 5/14/6
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: [redacted]
7/19/2000

ReNYairtel 5/6/71 captioned [redacted] IS - CH" with
enclosed LHM captioned "Madam CHIANG Kai-shek."

Dissemination of reLHM being withheld at this time.
New York should recontact source and establish when and where
information, as set forth in LHM, was obtained since Bureau
has received no indication [redacted]

Upon completion of above, resubmit original LHM data
with additional desired information or include same in the
sequel LHM mentioned in reairtel.

1 - NYfile [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

HJM:dgo
(7)

REC-22 62-71649-114

EX-104

MAY 13 1971

NOTE:

[redacted]

- Tolson
- Sullivan
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Brennan, C.D.
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Tavel
- Walters
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAILED 7
MAY 11 1971
FBI

62 MAY 20 1971

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

www/2018
JMY

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

~~SECRET~~

5/6/71

AIRTEL

(S)

b1

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

(S)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT:

IS-CH

(P)

ReNYlet to Bureau, 12/15/70.

b6

b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM
concerning information furnished by the subject to SA

(S)

(S)

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b7D

2-Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-New York (105-114097)
1-New York

PGL:eac
(5)

EX-104

REC-22

2-77649-115

NOT RECORDED

152 MAY 17 1971

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY 37063abw/80efms

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

7/19/2000

62 MAY 20 1971

ORIGINAL FILED

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 10/1/73
 Transmit in CODE via teletype the attached PRIORITY message.
 (plaintext or code) (priority)

* * * * *

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

 TO: RUEADWW/ ☐ The President
 RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
 ☐ Att.: _____

SACS: NEW YORK

 RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
 ☐ Att.: _____
RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of StateRUEAIIA/ ☐ Director RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director

LEGATS:

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the ArmyRUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative ServiceRUEADSS/ ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division☐ and Internal Security Section☐ and General Crimes SectionRUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization ServiceRUEOIAA/ ☐ RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration☐☐
 DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

 OCT 2 9:25 PM
 TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir. _____ Classification: (Classify if to other than Bureau Office)

Asst. Dir.:

Admin. _____

Comp. Syst. _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Legal Coun. _____

Cong. Serv. _____

Corr. & Crm. _____

Research _____

Press Off. _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

SUBJECT: See next page.

EX-112

Foreign Liaison Unit

☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically

with _____

OCT 2 1973

(Text of message begins on next page.)

 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/19/2000 BY 3906320/BOE/TMS
MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/9/73

FROM : *Mc/epm*
SAC, WFO (105-67873) (RUC)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: VISIT OF MADAME CHIANG Kai-shek,
Wife of the President, ROC, TO U.S.
OCTOBER, 1973
IS-CHINA
(OO:Bu)

39063 E/W/see
~~CLASSIFIED BY 45/BC-6067-APG~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X~~
7/19/2000

Re Bureau 0-7 dated 10/2/73 entitled "VISIT TO
THE UNITED STATES OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, ROC, ON 10/1/73,
FOR UNKNOWN PERIOD OF TIME, IS-CHINA".

WFO sources familiar with Chinese activities in
the Washington, D. C. (WDC), area were alerted to MADAME
CHIANG's visit and advised to promptly furnish any information
relating to her safety and security while in the United States.

On 10/31/73,

b1

~~SECRET~~

Intelligence Analyst Intelligence
Division, United States Secret Service, WDC, advised 11/7/73
that MADAME CHIANG had departed the United States on 10/15/31
en route to Taipei, Taiwan.

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b7C

EX-108
NY REC-47
Copy to *60-91649-118*
by routing slip for *Mclet.*
☒ info ☐ action
date *11-13-73*
by *6-6-11/10/73*

② Bureau
1- WFO

9 NOV 12 1973

PEM:lm
(3)

36

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C



70 NOV 19 1973

MESSAGE RELAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date 9/17/75Transmit in Code via teletype the attached Urgent message.
(plaintext or code) (priority)

 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/10/2000 BY 39063 elw/BCE/TMS

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

RUEADWW/ ☐ The PresidentRUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President☐ Att.: _____RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room☐ Att.: _____RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of StateRUEAIX/ ☐ Director ☐RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director ☐☐RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the ArmyRUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative ServiceRUEADSS/ ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Internal Security Division (DOJ)RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization ServiceRUEADWS/ ☐☐☐☐☐

LEGATS:

SAC Honolulu
New York
WFO
RO

b2

Classification: ~~Confidential~~ (Classified higher than Bureau Office)

SUBJECT:

Visit of Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
to US 9/17/75

(Text of message begins on next page.)

39063 elw/BCE/TMS

Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Baker _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Cleveland _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Gebhardt _____
 Mr. Jenkins _____
 Mr. Marshall _____
 Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
 Mr. Soyars _____
 Mr. Thompson _____
 Mr. Walters _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Kinley _____
 Mr. Armstrong _____
 Mr. Bowers _____
 Mr. Herington _____
 Mr. Herwig _____
 Mr. Mintz _____
 Mr. Neenan _____

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 17 1975

TELETYPE

F247

5 OCT 07 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO
RO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 11-02-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324 BAW/RS/SEZ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 11-02-2032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAN 13 1976

TELETYPE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

NR051 NY CODE

11:52 P.M. NITEL JANUARY 15, 1976 GBM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-148218)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTN: INTD

VISIT OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO U.S. SEPTEMBER 17, 1975

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

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A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS ALSO FURNISHED RELIABLE
INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON JANUARY 15, 1976, THAT

CLASSIFIED BY 39063 elw/BCE/fms
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
2/19/2000

4 JAN 20 1976

1cc by 0-7 to WFO for info
1/19/76 JJA/E.R.

5 5 JAN 28 1976

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO NY 105-148218 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MADAME CHIANG IS UNDER DOCTOR'S CARE. SHE IS STILL QUITE SICK. SHE WILL BE IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA AT LEAST TWO MORE MONTHS. HER PLANS AFTER COMPLETION OF MEDICAL TREATMENT HERE ARE TO RETURN TO TAIWAN. TO SOURCE'S KNOWLEDGE, SHE HAS NO PLANS FOR ANY OTHER TRAVEL. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b1

~~CLASSIFIED BY 6806, XGDS 2 AND 3 - INDEFINITE.~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM FBIHQ TO NYO, JANUARY 14

1976.

END.

b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Dep.-A.D.-Adm. _____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

NR 018 WFO CODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

7:10PM NITEL MARCH 30, 1976 RUM

MAR 30 1976

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI,
SAC, NEW YORK, AND
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

TELETYPE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

b6
b7C

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-134825) (RUC)

ATTENTION: INTD.

~~SECRET~~

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, IS-CH

b1
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b7C

RE BUREAU TELETYPE DATED MARCH 26, 1976.

CLASSIFIED BY 7366. XGDS 3. INDEFINITE REC-94

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE UTILIZED IS

NOTIFICATIONS TO ARE BEING MADE.

END.

SOS ACK FOR FOUR FBIHQ

CLASSIFIED BY 3906306/BCE/PLS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7/19/2000

~~SECRET~~

209

5-78

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: JUL 7 1976

FROM : *2/ug* ADIC, NEW YORK (105-148218) ~~(S)~~ (U)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF MADAM ^QCHIANG Kai-shek.
to US, 9/17/75
one IS-CH

ReNYtel to Bu, 1/15/76; and WF0tel to Bu, 3/30/76.

NYO sources have furnished no further information regarding Madam CHIANG's stay in the US. In view of her departure from this country in March, 1976, and since there has been no indication of her return to date, no further action is anticipated and this case is being closed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/2000 BY 39063260/BCE/MS

(11)
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

HJQ:eev
(3)

ST 106

REC-12

62-71649-129

17 JUL 12 1976

EPK



5010-108

1/13
88 JUL 19 1976 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

MESSAGE RELAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit in ☐ E F T O Via Teletype the Attached ☒ Priority Message
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☐ Attn: ☐ Attn:

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☐ Top Secret
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AUG 20 1976

TELETYPE

Subject (Text begins next page):

VISIT TO THE U.S. OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK OF THE
 REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

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MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☒

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CHINESE EMBASSY

Telephone: North 7-9000

2311 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

FOR RELEASE:
After 12:30 p.m.
July 17, 1958

HOW. HOW TO BEST?

An address by Madame Chiang Kai-shek delivered
before the National Press Club, Washington,
D.C., July 17, 1958.

Gentlemen:

It is almost four years since last I visited the United States and to me who first came to school in this country as a small child, returning to these shores is always an event that I look forward to with pleasure and anticipation, though oftentimes the trips were for reasons of seeking medical attention and advice.

The National Press Club in the past through your Presidents, extended invitations to me and as I was then unable to accept them, it is with profound satisfaction that I can come and meet you all today.

Another reason why it gives me pleasure to be here is that heretofore my relationship with the ladies and gentlemen of the press has always been at the end where I was being interviewed -- as it were, at the receiving end. But now I shall take pleasure in reversing our roles for a change since it is my intention to ask the question for you all to ponder over, and give me an answer at the usual question time. The question I have in mind is rather long and involved, and while it has not the virtues of brevity and concision, I hope that you will find it worthwhile exploring.

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I feel that I am one amongst the many particularly qualified to ask it because you are, so to speak, at the nerve center of the Free World where reports of facts and events of domestic and international significance incessantly keep pouring in. Washington is the hub of the Free World where decisions of momentous import are made whereas being several thousand miles distant, in Taiwan, I, like many others, have not been continually flooded with the interminable cascade of papers, foolscaps and ticker-tapes. With this definite if dubious advantage, I have been able consistently to study one problem in greater detail -- the communist problem -- with its enormous ramifications. The Cominform through its worldwide apparatus, members and propaganda set-ups while artfully relegating public awareness of the danger of communism into the background has vigilantly advanced its cause wherever and whenever it could.

Let me expatiate a little more. A year-and-a-half ago Mr. Khrushchev made three prognostications. First, the catastrophic defeat of the West in the Middle East. The denouement following this prediction resulted in a renewed tense predicament in the Middle East culminating in the present consternating situation. Although Lebanon now is far from being lost to the anti-communist world, Nasserism has already begun placing itself astride the land-borne oil supplies for Europe, and Iraq, as we have just seen, has become the next victim of international communism. The fate of Jordan and that of the other Middle East countries are indeed in dire peril, for what happened in Iraq cannot but whet the appetite of the voracious Russian Bear. Should all these countries go communist then one ^{could} ~~can~~ well imagine how untenable Israel's position would be.

The Russians by making use of Arab nationalism and whipping it up to a blind excitement have made many countries in the Middle East serve communist purpose. Those Arab leaders who are deliberately playing with Russia must surely be aware of Russia's sinister aim. Either they serve willingly their Russian masters as "gauleiters" in their assigned areas or they feel that in time they can always out-smart the Kremlin after they have made full use of the Russians. But can they?

The geographic position of Russia vis-a-vis the Middle East plus crafty Russian imperialistic designs make such a line of reasoning fatuous for the Kremlin leaders are past masters in deceit. Some of you doubtless have noted that the Communists employ the Islamic institutions in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Western China as cultural show places to visiting delegations from the Moslem world. The visiting Moslem religious and political leaders have been shown ostensibly prosperous and active Islamic institutions of worship and learning. The "cultural exchange" program has been particularly effective in making neutralist Moslem leaders counteract Free World amity for Islam. Many of the Islamic leaders have taken at face value the Soviet and Red China assurances that freedom of religion prevails in the communist world, and they in turn have passed on this misinformation to their own people. The President of the United Arab Republic was amongst those given the red carpet treatment. Yet hardly had he left his hosts Radio Moscow began to unleash a vitriolic attack on the Moslem religion. A Soviet professor with the name of L. I. Klinovich also called for an intensification of communism's forty year war on Islam and inveighing against many of the sacred tenets of Moslem faith. In collating

these events, the volte-face is so glaring that it seems unbelievable, but if we would only recall how the Communists in the past have practiced blatant duplicity, we would understand why this paradox passes muster. It was said of Hitler: "It would not be far wrong to say that one of the major ingredients of Hitler's astonishing success was the refusal of the then ordinary folk -- and of the ordinary sort of people who normally come to power under the parliamentary regime of the West, to believe that he was not as wicked as he said he was." With the change in name this quotation is equally applicable to the men in the Kremlin.

The second prognostication Mr. Khrushchev made was the dissolution of the Atlantic Alliance. The developments in France in recent weeks showed the alternate use of communist cajolery and resistance to the constituted authority. The French Communists owe their power to a solid block of 142 votes in the French Chamber of Deputies poised to throw their weight whichever way the Kremlin dictates. And their proportional preponderance was really brought about by five years of occupation of France by Hitler's Wehrmacht that induced a political climate not conducive to a stabilized national government in France. It cannot be ruled out that in order to immobilize the Atlantic Alliance the Russians may try to tantalize some NATO members with promises of restraining and refraining from interference with their internal affairs as a quid pro quo.

The third prediction dealt with the launching of the Sputnik into space.

These predictions passed quite unnoticed at the time, but in retrospect, they became alarmingly accurate. To Mr. Khrushchev should be ascribed the uncanny powers of a seer for his first two

predictions, were it not for the fact that their very accuracy show that they were planned before-hand in minutiae by Moscow.

The Soviet propaganda for peace today has a flavor of mockery and threat. Following the launching of the Sputniks, the spontaneous outburst of urgency if not bewilderment and alarm on the part of the American people bespeaks Russia's implied smugness that the anti-communist world had been mesmerized by Russian lullabies at a time when it had a superiority of power and had lost the opening gambit to use it to good purpose.

In this post-Sputnik era, since formerly the initial advantage was not utilized, Russian logic concludes that the United States policy should be more malleable. The fear psychosis that the Russians today wish to impress upon us is the danger of total annihilation in a hot war.

In reality, the danger today is not a hot war; the danger is the outcome of the soft tactic which the Russians have used so far with such skill. Like able poker players the Kremlin has consistently played on our timidity and diffidence. They bluster time and time again to support their bluffs. In concert with this psychological offensive to impress us, Soviet Russia has made great inroads in winning over the so-called neutralists and smaller countries of the world by dangling before them economic gratuities and by buying some of their agricultural surpluses. This policy is in line with Mr. Khrushchev's tactic of declaring war with trade upon the non-communist and neutralist countries. President Eisenhower has alerted us to the danger when he said on May sixth that since 1953 the communist nations have signed almost one hundred new trade agreements with less developed countries and have loaned to them two billion dollars at attractively low interest rates. It goes

without saying that this economic offensive has won enormous goodwill and popularity for Russia.

The recurrent communist offensive camouflaged behind disarmament negotiations ably seconded by the friendly neutrals and Russian satellites is an often used bald trick. The barrage of Russian proposals for cessation of nuclear tests "about free zones and mutual troop withdrawals" from Europe are made with the intention of absorbing and engaging the best brains of the anti-communist world to the futile tasks of patching up the NATO Alliance and on how to accommodate the Russians. In meeting Russian proposals the Free World is making two assumptions: first, the assumption that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will ever start a war. Second, and even more important is the assumption that Russia is actively fostering and earnestly offering peace. The patent and explicit implication is that since Russia is offering peace and if it is not accepted we bring on to our heads their wrath in catastrophic proportion. This clever insinuation is all the more effective since this conclusion is derived through the power of auto-suggestion.

It has been said that the threat of the hydrogen and atomic bombs is so decisive that their use would mean total destruction of civilization and mankind. The reason for this thinking presumes that first of all the aggressor in launching the first blow has also launched the final blow in the sense that it has to be a knock-out blow. But this reasoning precludes the use of a retaliatory force of even a modest size, for the existence of such a force could mean the total destruction of the aggressor country. In other words, it is easier to destroy a nation than to destroy a nation's power to retaliate.

We furthermore know for a fact that the destructive power of the hydrogen bomb does not increase in the same ratio as the TNT equivalent, for the hydrogen bomb becomes less lethal with increasing distance from the explosive center. It has been estimated that about fifty megatonnage hydrogen bombs exploded at certain altitudes above great cities will pretty much effectively end the national existence of even a country as large as the Soviet Union. According to available reports one atom bomb of twenty kilo-tons has a radius of destruction of one-and-a-half miles. One hydrogen bomb of twenty magatons has a destructive power equivalent to twenty million tons of TNT and covers an area of forty-eight square miles with a radio-active fallout covering more than ten thousand square miles. This calculation is based on one of the official statements that the Hydrogen Bomb has the TNT equivalent of several tens of million tons. Assuredly this destructive potentiality is relevant to the United States; it is equally relevant to Russia. But in the case of Russia should her leaders run amuck and decide to try a Pearl Harbor it is all the more penalizing; because industries in the Soviet Union are concentrated in a few regions such as the Moscow area, certain southern parts of the Urals, the Donets Basin, the Trans-Baikal region and the Central Asiatic Plateau.

But characteristically enough the Russian Communists are using their very weakness as if it were strength by telling the countries in the Middle East and Southeast Asia that World War III is inevitable and that the only way for these countries to escape destruction is to detach themselves from the Western Bloc of nations. The Russians, too, fail to point out that in case of a retaliatory attack on them, Russia lacks wide dissemination of knowledge of machinery and technology which are today the most valuable resources

of a nation, and that retaliatory action means that with the destruction of the industrial cities, power will fall to the Kremlin's arch-enemy -- the Russian peasant.

For these very real reasons it would be just as unthinkable for Russia to wage total nuclear and hydrogen war as it would be for the United States, with the difference that Russia is not fettered with the same fears and concern.

Soviet Russia by the very nature of her approach and thinking is free from any manner of let and hindrance whereas the United States correlates her action with the ever-present penultimate concern of being subjected to a nuclear and hydrogen war. In other words, Soviet Russia has obtained a wide new freedom of non-nuclear advantage and aggrandizement by her possession of nuclear striking power whereas the Free World feels bound because of the calamity nuclear and hydrogen war may bring. This is synonymous with playing Russian roulette with a thug who insists that the rule of the game entitles him always to spin the chambers of the revolver while holding it at the head of the gullible and unhappy yet willing victim who wants to please even though it has dawned on him that it bodes him ill.

The communist strategy of imperialism since 1953 varies with its technique of political warfare and graduated violence. It is so coordinated as to form a nexus which runs through the whole scale from peace offensives, loans, material and technical aids, cultural exchanges and red carpet treatments calculated to feed the vanity of the recipients. It also prescribes a modus operandi of lingering death for the opponent over a period of time through feints and psychological maneuvers and divers forms of violence, whispering campaigns and character assassinations.

Here I would like to quote BBC's diplomatic correspondent writing in the "Listener" in 1957: "The foreign policy of the Soviet leaders conforms to a pattern that has remained unchanged since the time of Peter the Great and the definition of it that Lord Palmerston supplied about one hundred years ago remains perfectly valid. 'The Russian Government,' he said, 'while perpetually declaring that they want no increase in territory added large areas to the empire of the Czars every year.' The foreign policy of the Soviet Government has much more in common with the old Russian imperialism than with the revolutionary precepts of Karl Marx." Stalin in the first flush of victory after the defeat of Japan in 1945 triumphantly recalled that Russia had waited forty years to avenge the defeat of the Czar in 1904. His words gave the lie to almost every utterance the communist leaders in the intervening years have said about imperialist wars.

What logic prompts those who say that recognition of the Chinese Communist Regime will bring "marginal benefits" or that the "reason for having diplomatic relations is not to confer a compliment but to secure a convenience," I can never understand. Let me take these assertions in their order. Ever since British recognition of the Chinese Communist Regime, British investments to the tune of nearly two billion dollars have either been taken over by devious means or they have been expropriated outright. The devious method resorted to is to extract further money in the form of exorbitantly high taxes so that the British firms anxious to keep their assets and properties constantly remit money to the China mainland. This in turn means foreign exchange to the communist coffers. Has such paying through the nose brought "marginal benefit" to the blackmailed? As to "convenience" I very much fear

that it is a one-way traffic -- "convenience" for the Communists. Granting that the proven code of international behavior was thrown overboard for the sake of "convenience" in this nuclear age, wisdom still points to standards of morality if we are to survive. As Mr. Dulles pointed out in his speech in San Francisco last year: "We know that the materialistic rule of international communism will never permanently serve the aspirations with which human beings are endowed by their Creator." This conviction is refreshingly sane in its perspective balance in contrast to Russian bombast.

In 1946 the Communists were contained from Norway to Japan and the Free World felt safe and satisfied with "containment." Actually this outcry for containment was put in slogan form for the Free World "to buy" in order to forestall the possibility of any retardation to Soviet plans. It was with this overcast in the adequacy in "containment" that Mainland China was lost. By flanking movements Mainland China became the immolation to the intrigues of the Russian conquerors. It was in the same belief of the adequacy of "containment" that the Korean War became a stalemate; the only modern war that was fought to a draw. From 1945 to 1950 the communist octopus literally grasped with its tentacles some fifty square miles an hour in Eastern Europe, on China mainland, North Korea and Northern Indo-China. Here I quote Mr. J. Edgar Hoover: "Within four decades communism, as a state power, has spread through roughly 40% of the world's population and 25% of the earth's surface." By consistently promoting fear and diversions -- a technique which Hitler used with consummate skill during the pre-Munich era, the Kremlin has alternated threats with mellifluous words of invitation to negotiate, calculated to bring about a flaccid and atonic state of affairs in Free World firmness and unity.

Marxian-Leninism of world conquest hemistically called "world revolution" is no longer the province of the scholar, the "dedicated" and the "privileged" to read and translate into action. Nor are communist techniques of operation so unfathomable that we cannot recognize them; nor is communist intention so opaque that we cannot understand when Mr. Khrushchev says, "We will bury you."

What I have said here is but a recapitulation of facts and events open to the public. They are simple deductions which you, guardians of public opinion, in the course of your work have, I am sure, come across innumerable times. My question today, gentlemen of the press, is how to best the continuing challenge of the Communists. My question today is still: How?

For the press

July 10, 1958

Time of release: 8 p.m.
July 10, 1958

EXISTENCE ON SUFFERANCE

An address by Madame Chiang Kai-shek at a special convocation of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, at 8 p.m. on July 10, 1958, upon receiving the honorary degree of LL.D.

Dr. Hatcher, Regents of the University of Michigan, members of the faculty, members of the University, ladies and gentlemen:

I deem it a very great privilege to be able to participate in this convocation. It is a privilege because not only am I given the opportunity to be in your midst but because I am transported back to my own college days. How well I remember that just prior to receiving our diplomas I felt that my Alma Mater, having devoted her best efforts so unstintingly in preparing us for the future, was giving us, the prospective graduates, her final and formal recognition. The years of training had fostered in us sharpened and enquiring minds. And we realized that with sharpened and enquiring minds, we would have a better grasp of the "cause and effect" of ideas, events and matters in relation to facts that are contiguous in time or place, be they empirical or vicarious. Due to the liberal tradition we, the student body, were enabled to study, absorb, and digest what appealed to our intellect, and reject what was alien to our nature. We were not afraid of new ideas from any quarter, and this is quite the opposite of the intellectual conformity which is a must in certain countries today. Like an artisan just coming into his own after years of apprenticeship, we quaffed

deeply from the exhilarating and heady wine of exuberance. Graduation meant that here, at last, we had equipped ourselves for the trade though perhaps, not with the maximum of skill or a full complement of all necessary tools, but what we lacked in savoir-faire, we firmly believed, could be made up by enthusiasm, self-confidence, and our willingness to learn. Such was the elan and self-assurance of youth. Looking back, all this simplicity, if not entire naivety, is memorable on the voyage towards self-discovery.

From what I know, I feel that college students of today, in many ways, appear more mature and adult than we were. For one thing they do not go in so much for the foofaraw and robust practical jokes so often associated with college life. Many eminent scientists of today in various fields of endeavor are young men, in their late twenties or early thirties. This points to the significant fact that to have reached maturity of mind and peak of faculty they must have first absorbed and digested thoroughly those connected theories, ideas, and facts relative to their line of work prior to making their great contributions.

Responsible youth today in schools share fewer and, to a lesser degree, the many illusions about the world that people of my generation entertained. Life has become nearly all earnest and all serious. Now, why is it so? I think we can attribute it largely to the mental attitude today towards education which in turn affects and influences the making of the man. With all due respect for the great strides education has made in the direction of the technocratic progress, I feel nevertheless that certain present trends have created a crisis which is quite undesirable. Let me quote here Mr. Stanley Baldwin who in addressing the fifth

congress of the universities of the British Empire on July 14, 1936, said: "Political freedom, freedom of thought is essential to the maintenance and progress of democracy." In my day, education served as an instrument whereby man has brought to know more of himself and his own measure, in relation to his world, through books both literary and scientific, discussions both formal and informal, as well as an acquaintanceship with drama, painting and sculpture, in short, what is known as culture. Education, in the last two decades, in trying to keep pace with or surpass the scientific war developments, first of Germany, and now of Communist Russia, has become a frenzied attempt to express itself only in the physical, chemical, mechanistic and electronic sense.

There is nothing wrong in giving every encouragement and support to scientific advancement so that we will not be deluged by the enemy, but must education be propagandistic, stereotyped, and stultifying? If the mind is to remain fertile and plastic, conditions which only come into being from unharried and unhurried thinking in the quest of immutable values, it must avoid uniformity. The present imbalance of emphasis, I am afraid, has colored the "intellectual elysium of a whole generation."

William Penn in 1699 wrote "Much reading is an oppression of the mind, and extinguishes the natural candle which is the reason of so many senseless scholars in the world." Here he was undoubtedly talking of the abstractly bookish in the more sterile sense. But what seems to me to be even more dangerous, as I have pointed out, is "uniformity" leading to petrification of the intellect brought about by certain ideologies. Because of the basic liberal tradition in our thinking, any social theory which poses as the highest order of knowledge and action has almost a

fatal fascination for all of us. I would venture further to say that the humanity in us would be less than perfect were we to understand nothing but ourselves; on the other hand, it would be equally imperfect were we to understand everything but ourselves.

There is no doubt that the ideas and ideals of communal good per se have much to recommend in themselves. Communism denies the existence of God and robs from God the many humanitarian tenets and teachings of Christianity. The Communists preempt unto themselves God's first light of sense and the last light of reason. Forsooth Communism seems to excite the imagination of what human beings rightfully aspire to be. But in truth it negates with violence these very same aspirations. One need but recall East Germany, Poland and Hungary, and the more recent Communist riotings and opposition to the parliamentary proceedings of the fourth Republic of France.

The most recent example of Communist savagery and perfidy was of course the execution of Imre Nagy, Premier of Hungary, at the time of the heroic uprising. Inveigled out of sanctuary in the Yugoslav Embassy by a pledge of safe conduct, he was promptly arrested and imprisoned; and then only recently secretly executed, thus capping an overt breach of faith with murder. Furthermore, our efforts to study and understand Marxian-Leninism through reason are efforts to understand the mind insofar as it applies to reason, and naturally reason adjudges nothing unto itself excepting that which conduces to understanding. The mind, in the sense of the intellect, is the most wonderful endowment in nature, for to any thinking person he cannot conceive what the body is without the mind and the healthy mind reacts categorically to all attempts at coercion.

This does not mean that the liberal tradition of education with which we come into contact, direct or indirect, does not have its drawbacks and weaknesses. In point of fact they are the fissures in the democratic armour. Democracy, as we have it, is composed of all hues and shades of opinion that cannot be galvanized quickly into action unless it is tangibly attacked at full throttle. Because it is slow to attain total vision, it is often at a disadvantage initially. Moreover, the open mind possesses no real certitude of views unless it acquires ideas and opinions through the process of true reasoning and beliefs. The horrors of present-day war technology have become so uppermost and central to the mind that freedom and values of human dignity which we were taught to cherish above all else have begun to be secondary to biological survival.

A concrete case in point is the view entertained by some present-day eminent men who opine that although disarmament by the free world will probably bring Communist domination, that domination is preferable to the prospect of a nuclear and hydrogen war. The fifty mile march staged in protest of nuclear tests, to Britain's atomic research center at Aldermaston, is another example of what I mean.

This incivism and supine docility was, I admit, a bit of a surprise. In saying that domination is preferable to nuclear war, it is quite clear that this is an attempt to take refuge behind the thought that since the free world is not the aggressor and since the free world wants peace at any price, and since Soviet Russia capitalizes on the slogan of peace, we should avail ourselves of the opportunity given by Soviet Russia by preparing the

ground for our capitulation to Communism. It is tantamount to telling ourselves that, in the hierarchy of human values, we regard biological survival to be above all else, and that to exist even on sufferance as beasts of burden is preferable to struggling as human beings. This sluggish reasoning attributed to the Oriental mind has often been pointed out as the cause of the self-inflicted degradation in human dignity.

By permitting an instrumentalist approach to Communism, which ignores the paramount issue of basic right and wrong, we are allowing the mind to become diverted through weaving a web of specious argument about means of survival. But were we to pause and consider, the leaders of Communism today, both big and small, are really arch-conservatives of yesterday since they not only do not defend the true norms of the standards of good society as they profess, but are actually behaving in the opposite manner. This conduct, emanating from the brain waves of those whose sole concern is for a particular group -- the Communists, who, after all, comprise but a trifling minority in any country, -- gives no decent basis for a common weal.

Communism in action merely has the interest of the new ruling class in mind as Milovan Djilas, the author of "The New Class," and many other Communist-inclined writers over the years have shown. Standards of morals and politics have been flouted and abused in every age by the rich and the powerful whereas in the Communist countries the abuse of power is exclusively exercised by the executives, the bureaucrats, the cadres and their fellow travellers.

From an intellectual standpoint, it must not be denied that Communism in certain aspects is an application of intelligence with

both depth and breadth. It pictures the universe as an assemblage of the material governed by the laws of nature. As applied to man this turgid and extremely materialistic version of human beings has attracted and inspired many well-meaning men and women to be fired with evangelical zeal to remake the world and man in the light of dialectic materialism. They are misled by the belief that Communism is the only answer. What Communism actually does is to present its own brand of rationalization and it precludes rationalism as you and I understand it -- let alone tolerate it. Gradually having been unmasked as the prophet cum savior, it purports to give us an account of the sort of political, economic and sociological world we are in and then assumes that it has the eternal answers to all the problems of the world. In reality it is giving us only a partial picture of the whole, and diverting our attention from facets it does not wish us to dwell on. It is barren and uncreative in that political thinking of the liberal tradition of one shade or another permits the mind to generate ideas from ideas, whereas Communist ideas are made in Moscow by the very top few and passed down the echelons. Any departure is revisionism and that is equivalent to apostasy in the middle ages that led to excommunication.

Once no new thought is introduced into the mind while revolving around its ready-made little circle of "canned" thoughts and ideas, it stands to reason that impartial and creative thinking becomes atrophied. This results in the gradual annihilation of intellectual courage and produces moral cowardice. It is a tragedy that some powerful minds have allowed themselves to be enmeshed in arguments over means such as relaxation of tension,

appeasement and finally slavery-better-than annihilation, grovelling in the hopeless hope that life would be spared them.

These intellectuals faced with portentous facts lend themselves to sequacious reasoning and in time to self-hypnosis. Without realizing it, these intellectuals are astoundingly enough letting others do their thinking for them -- indeed a sharp departure from their very stock-in-trade. They confuse the need for peace with survival at any cost. They nullify and perhaps unwittingly desecrate the principle of human dignity which has been the motivating force against tyranny. They are ignoring the fact that if total darkness should fall upon the world, it would be they who have made the Communist conquest possible by destroying the will to fight. They would be achieving what Communist imperialism could never have hoped to achieve if the will to stand firm had been kept high. The Kremlin leaders, in their way, are versatile beings.

For example, the Kremlin condemned Yugoslavia as "imperialist tools" and "shameless traitors" for trading with and receiving aid from the United States while in the next moment the Soviet Premier himself proposed trade on a gigantic scale with the United States and even went so far as to ask for a huge dollar loan.

They coo like doves to the world-at-large posing as champions of peace endlessly talking of peace but, at the same time, with cunning patience, obstructing in the United Nations and wherever possible any truly constructive measures for peace! They preach and exhort the "comrades" of international Communism to violence while at home and in the satellite countries they wield without compunction the heavy knout on the backs of the ruled. Wholesale

liquidations are now going on in both the Russian and Chinese Communist-controlled lands in the forms of slave labor and outright massacres, the magnitude of which even surpasses the barbaric and systematic extermination of the Jews by Hitler, for the simple reason that there are many more millions of people under their heel.

I have dealt at some length on Communist methods which to the faint-hearted justify the defeatist views of the so-called realists of today. The stand against Communism appears to them to be but rear-guard action against the inevitable; and they have come to believe that total spiritual and physical surrender is the better part of valor. But I believe otherwise, for Communism is in conflict with our ethical experiences and is moving toward its own doom. In fact, anti-Communism runs deepest wherever it is under the Communist yoke.

Upon the shoulders of you, the youth of today, largely lie the responsibility and potential leadership of the immediate future; it is you who will make the history of the next generation, and it is the youth of tomorrow who will continue on where you leave off. I would earnestly urge that you ask yourselves whether you are reconciled to selling your own physical and intellectual birthright and whether you have the right to sell that of posterity.

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THE COMMUNE -PROFILE OF MISERY

(An address delivered by Madame Chiang Kai-shek before the
School of Government in Detroit, Michigan at the Sheraton-
Cadillac Hotel, April 8, 1959)

NOT TO BE RELEASED UNTIL AFTER 12:30 P.M. APRIL 8, 1959

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THE COMMUNE-PROFILE OF MISERY

(An address delivered by Madame Chiang Kai-shek before the
School of Government in Detroit, Michigan, April 8, 1959)

Wherever I have had the pleasure of speaking to distinguished groups of friends of China, I have attempted to give a portrayal and graphic picture of international Communism as well as Communism in China. Communism, especially Marxism-Leninism in dogma and action, comprises of myriads of doctrinal and practical facets that cannot be envisaged by the average person not living under its direct aegis. For Communism, by presuming to be the champion of the struggle against intellectual coercion and economic poverty, has evolved a systematic tyranny of human degradation unrivalled in recorded history. Today, as it is not possible for me to discourse exhaustively on this subject, I shall rest content to give you a profile of the much touted communes on the China mainland.

According to the Chinese Communist plan, the commune is the last step of a three-phase program of communalization. During the first two years after the Communists had seized control of mainland China in 1949, they foisted on the people the so-called "Land Reform Campaign." This campaign was the first phase of communalization, and had as its aim the fomenting of dissatisfaction among the tenant farmers in order to turn them against the landlords and rich farmers.

From 1950 to 1952, sixty-three million acres of land, about seventy percent of the total arable land on the mainland were confiscated, they also seized from the people without any compensation one million tons of foodstuffs and five thousand million dollars' worth of factory equipment, farm tools, draft animals

and hoarded savings in gold and silver.

During that same period some fifty million people were liquidated, among them seven million were known to have been murdered through vivisection, decapitation, hanging and torture while some thirty million more were thrown into slave labour camps.

This was how the Communists fulfilled their promise to the poor peasants that they would "turn over on their backs" -- an allegorical way of saying that the peasants would see better days.

The second phase in the program of communalization lasted from 1953 to 1958 when the Chinese Communists adopted agricultural collectivization. The peasants were forced to turn in all of their land, farm implements, cattle and household belongings -- in short, their lares and penates, as their share of participation in the cooperatives. By holding a strict control over foodstuffs and daily necessities the Communists sought to checkmate the actions of the people through controlling their stomachs.

According to Chou En-Lai, the average income of a member in a cooperative for working ten to fourteen hours a day plus a few "spare hours" tending the "Do it yourself" blast furnaces thrown in for good measure, was about six dollars a month in Chinese Communist money or the equivalent of U.S. \$2.55 at the so-called Communist official exchange rate.

The last phase of communalization, the final blow, fell in April of 1958 when Peiping launched an all-out campaign to establish the people's communes throughout the land. From April to September of last year, the Communists in five short months -- through the machinery of their regime -- have torn asunder at

least the external form of China's social order through destroying all family ties and aiming to put every man, woman and child under the absolute control of the Communist regime in Peiping.

Life in China for thousands of years had been built around the hearth, and the family was the basic unit in society. The commune system struck at the very matrix of national life by separating members of the family. Under this system, husbands and wives must now work at whatever jobs assigned to them by the communes, today in the field, tomorrow in a factory or on some work project many miles away. Men and women must live in separate communal dormitories. Children are taken from their parents and sent to state institutions. Grandparents, too old to labour, are herded into places euphemistically called "Happy Homes".

Through these "Happy Homes" - state institutions for the aged - the Communists keep the elderly people from contact with the young and also make use of all of them who can still do light manual work. Those who are too sick or too feeble to work are given euphoric injections soon after which the recipients die. Yet death is not the end, for the dead still serve the Communist state by being used as fertilizer for the agricultural "Forward Leap."

For the young, nurseries, nursery schools and kindergartens ensure that the tiny tots are brought up by the State isolated from the influence of the parents. But above all, by making every farm labourer a soldier, Peiping now boasts of one hundred million unpaid men at arms always ready to be used as cannon fodder by the Communist masters.

By the end of September 1958, barely two months after enforcing the commune system, the official Communist communiques claimed that one hundred and twenty-

two million households have been collectivised into some twenty-six thousand communes. These five hundred million commune members represent ninety-nine percent of communist China's rural population, plus many millions of city dwellers.

To comprehend the immense scale of communalization in relation to facts and events, it may be noted that the areas affected exceed the area of the United States and Mexico combined and the number of people whose lives are radically affected is approximately three times the population of the United States. Fifteen of the provinces on the mainland have been communalized in toto while in seven other provinces 22% to 99.4% of the population have been forced to join.

Now, let us take a closer look at the communes. Before their introduction the "Hsiang" government, comparable to a township, was the basic unit of local government. It was in charge of the administration while the cooperatives concentrated on production. Today, administration and production are fused into a single entity -- the commune. Each commune includes a number of "Hsiangs" and each embraces households totalling over many tens of thousands of persons. The "sputnik people's communes," presumably the model communes, consist of an amalgam of scores of agricultural cooperatives.

The Communist party secretary is, in most cases, concurrently the commune director and controls the political, economic and administrative structures of the whole commune. Nominally, the highest organ of the commune is its congress but actually the Communist party committee headed by the commune director wields the real power. Under him are a number of departments in charge of manpower and activities, such as forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, water conservancy, industry, commerce, communication, interior, labour, finance,

food, sanitation, culture, education, scientific research, political affairs and armed defense. On paper the commune is quite complete in its organic make-up, an almost autarchic unit sufficient unto itself, but as a matter of fact most of the departments exist only on paper.

In each commune there is also a planning commission which sets production targets for the workers to fulfill.

Another set-up, a supply and distribution department, sees to it that all production is turned over to the state. On the bookkeeping side, what used to be the people's bank is now converted into a credit department for the commune. After it deducts a large percentage of the profits made in the sale of products, the remainder goes to the members. But what remains is indeed meager.

Politically, a supervisory commission, assigned by Peiping, acts as a spying and supervising committee. Its task is to keep every member of the commune under surveillance through its own informers and through members of Communist cells under the party committee of the commune.

As far back as August of 1955, Mao Tse-Tung had declared with much fanfare that the cooperatives were reaching their "High Tide". But two years later Mao's prophesy still proved unfulfilled and he became keenly conscious of the dormant danger that lay in the fallibility of his prophesy, for instead of seeing flowers blossom and hearing paeans sung in his honor a hundred flowers wilted in front of his eyes and a hundred birds shrieked defiance into his ears. Therefore, the cadre in the various counties were called to task for not "Handing Over" the "High Tide" of the cooperatives.

Characteristically in a volte-face in August 1958, Mao said with studied off-handedness: "It's rather better to establish people's communes." With these

words the Communist high command immediately mobilized its cadre all over the country and began a frenzied pressuring of the people to write "Letters of request" and "Letters of determination" imploring the establishment of communes.

Since the communes were hurriedly established, haphazard confusion is their keynote. All citizens of 16 and over are made to join them as regular members. Everybody who has not lost physical locomotion is organized into labour units. In the bigger communes, the labour units are called squads, platoons, companies, battalions and regiments as in army formations. In the smaller communes they are simply known as big groups and small groups. Former landlords, former rich peasants and disenfranchised persons are admitted as non-regular members without the right to vote.

The Communists claim that the communes were organized on a "voluntary basis" by the people themselves under the leadership of the Communist party and the "People's Government". They also claim that ninety-nine percent of the mainland farm hands joined of their own accord and that the farmers were so enthusiastic that they "voluntarily" turned over even their domestic animals and poultry to the state. In reality, with the implementation of the communes, popular hatred of the regime became open and more evident.

Last December, the Communist central committee, convening in the twin cities of Wuchang and Hankow, known as Wuhan, had to make a gesture of assuaging the widespread and growing unrest aggravated by Mao Tse-Tung's off-handed decision in August of the same year.

A tactical retreat was made. At the convention it was proclaimed that commune members would be allowed to keep their houses, personal clothing and some small pieces of furniture. But again, this was a meaningless and empty

promise for in the intervening five months millions of private farm houses in rural districts had already been razed to the ground and the families separated.

It was an established fact that the greater majority of the people had already been forced to take shelter in the communes' dormitories for collective living. In the case of the "Sputnik Communes" -- private houses of the members were torn down and the bricks, tiles and timber turned over for building of barracks. To add insult to injury, the commune members had to pay rent out of their small wages for a place to sleep and to rest their weary, aching bodies.

It is not uncommon that people work fourteen to seventeen hours a day whenever the Communists deem it necessary -- either as a punitive measure or when some competitive "crash program" is in progress.

As a rule, men and women rise at 4 A. M. and work from 4:30 A. M. till 11:30 A.M. and after a lunch of extremely poor quality they are back to work from 1 P.M. to 6 P. M., often followed by "night battle" which amounts to additional work from 7:30 P. M. to 11:30 P. M.

In all, a day may mean seventeen working hours. As a result the people work in a daze staggering or zig-zagging about carrying their heavy loads, and are fatigued to the point of apathy. These men and women, whom the Communists dub "ant workers" are in reality looked upon as "producing animals" for the benefit of the members of the Communist party.

To keep up exploitation to the fullest, the Communists have been expatiating on the theory that for the present people should work to the utmost of their ability and get "returns commensurate with their work" but that in the future with abundant production and "a high degree of people's awakening to the benefits of communism," they may then receive according to their needs.

Thus by dangling a nebulous promise of hope in the indefinite future, together with a veiled threat that they should "awaken" to the beneficence of Communism, the Communists attempt to deceive and coerce the people and simultaneously exploit them to the fullest at the expense of their health and well-being.

For all this incessant killing toil what do the workers receive? According to Communist reports, the commune workers are paid on a point system, which is divided into five to eight grades. Workers receive in wages or the equivalent ranging from Jen Ming Piao (The Communist bogus currency) four to fifteen dollars a month. Different communes in different localities set different systems of points and scale of wages.

From this wage, \$3 JMP is automatically deducted each month to pay for food. So what is left is \$1 JMP or U.S. Forty-one cents for the lowest grade and \$12 JMP or the equivalent of U.S. \$4.92 for the top grade -- a wage reserved for the very best workers. Each person has to pay an additional medical fee of ten cents per month.

Hence when taxes, administrative expenses and production costs of the commune are deducted what is actually left even in the case of the best worker is at the most fifty-seven dollars a year, out of which the worker has yet to pay for his or her shelter and incidental expenses. But so dexterous is the slanting of the Communist propaganda that free world correspondents have been taken in by half truths, such as, commune members receive free of charge all the rice and vegetable they can eat.

Actually, I can report that "Communist Munificence" go further; for there are ten guarantees which the communes boast of, namely, guaranteed eating, guaranteed clothing, guaranteed child delivery, guaranteed burial, guaranteed marriage expenses, guaranteed education, guaranteed lodging, guaranteed heat in winter, guaranteed cinemas and theatricals and finally the paragon of anti-climax guaranteed haircut! The "benefits" or guarantees certainly sound wonderful were it not for the fact that these services are of the most primitive sort and have all been taken out of the workers' pittance. As one widely travelled and experienced newsman said of the Chinese people under the regime: "They are mobilized as no nation has ever been, 500 million peasants without so much private property as a wheelbarrow among them!"

One of the more ludicrous features of the commune is its educational system. When a child enters grade school, he is both drafted for manual labour and military drill, and is often sent into the fields or up to the hills to break ground, carry earth or engage in some other heavy manual labour usually done by adults.

Literally, some hundreds of thousands of colleges and universities have sprung up. What these "Colleges" and "Red Expert Universities" really are can be gauged by their professors. The Communist New China News Agency on October 16, 1958, reported that teachers were chosen according to their "production experience" and "real knowledge." Carpenters, blacksmiths and artisans were given pedagogic responsibility in these industrial colleges.

For example, an illiterate sixty-six-year old woman became a professor of hog raising. She is said to have given more than one hundred lectures, each lasting one and a half hours to two hours. This may sound incredible, but actually it is possible because even illiterates are taught to speak parrot-fashion for hours at a time without fully understanding what they are saying.

This particular old woman claimed in her lectures that for scores of years she had never fed her hogs with rice or bran and therefore her hogs never became sick. She said the feed consisted of wild vegetables, tree leaves, duckweeds, soybean leaves and pea leaves. She claimed that feed mixed with alum, plaster, watermelon, sweet roots or orpiments and Jin-Tan -- a mentholated pastille very much like sen-sen, could prevent the hogs from being infected with cholera in the summer.

Military training is a must. This is in accord with the basic Communist need for the protection and perpetuation of the new privileged class -- and for the purpose three slogans are used: (1) militarization of production (2) group livelihood (3) heavy labour patterned after embattlement.

Every able-bodied person is given the basic training of a soldier, and all communal members between 16 and 40, regardless of sex, are organized into the militia. Thus the regime derives the benefit of greater and easier supervision during and following long hours of work through the military chain of command and regimentation.

Before the communes were established some limited free marketing was still permitted, but with the advent of the communes all purchases and sales are conducted "collectively". Commercial dealings among individuals have practically ceased to exist except in bigger cities.

It is only logical for us to ask why the Chinese Communists have adopted a system which even the Russians regard with dubiety. Economic difficulties encountered by the cooperatives and fear of revolt against the regime are responsible for the introduction of the communes. These difficulties originated from the fact that serious contradictions inherent in the cooperative system became apparent.

First of all, there was the conflict between cooperatives and their members. Nominally owned by the members, the cooperatives took away year after year a sizeable portion of the fruits of labour in the form of taxes, "Voluntary Donations," bonds, grain exchanges and reserve funds. Even

then the cooperatives were not able to meet their quota in taxes while the members were already at starvation level. With time the cooperatives, saddled with top heavy bureaucracy and greater demands from Peiping, in turn demanded more work from the members and paid them increasingly less.

The people, being human, wished to give more time to developing their private plots of land or other work to supplement their livelihood. This irreconcilable conflict of interests led to various forms of discontent -- slow down strikes, pilfering, arson, outright requests to withdraw from the cooperatives and even open revolts.

All over the mainland, defiance became common day through uncoordinated occurrences but because of strict Communist censorship and various means of isolation, the world-at-large did not come to hear about them.

The second conflict existed among the cooperatives themselves, because each had to consider its own profit showing. Differences in location, soil fertility and vegetation made some cooperatives materially and financially more affluent than the "poor coops". Jealousy amongst them became inevitable.'

A third source of contention arose between "State Farms" and cooperatives. The "state farms" were often tractor farms which needed short term help from nearby cooperatives. This help consisted mostly of political prisoners serving their terms of "reform through labour," and the cooperatives more often than not baulked at the selfish self-sufficient privileged position of the richer and more influential "state farms." Bickerings and bitter disputes necessarily followed.

The fourth contradiction was the conflict of interests inherent in the Communist system itself, a conflict between the farmers and cadre. This privileged class whose word was law ran the farmers, regulated and interfered with the minutest detail in their lives. The cadre, however, did not share the people's back-breaking labour but drew far more in money and supplies and enjoyed the best of everything the cooperatives had to offer. Hatred between the exploiter and the exploited became increasingly acerbic.

To dramatize and propagandize the commune methods and to justify the relentless use of slave labour, the Reds play up so-called "miracle yields." To cover up the apparent food shortage causing starvation amongst the people and in keeping with the publicity stunt of "a great leap forward," the Communists launched "Agricultural Sputniks" last summer. On September 4, 1958, the Communist New China News Agency reported that Lienshien in Kwangtung province, harvested sixty thousand four hundred thirty seven catties of dried, unhusked rice per mou. Since one mou is roughly one-sixth of an acre, this would mean the astronomical yield of one hundred and eighty tons per acre. The figure I understand is ten times higher than any world record!

The "People's Pictorial" published by Peiping had a picture of a girl sitting cross-legged on unharvested rice which amazingly stood her weight. A repatriate returning to Japan last October let out the secret. The Communists grew the rice in many paddy fields and transplanted them in close formation prior to harvesting time. Then the Red bosses came to weigh the crops as a propaganda gimmick.

In the words of the Communist central committee convened in Wuhan:
"The People's commune is the basic unit of the socialist social structure of our century, which combines industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs; it is at the same time, the basic unit of organization of socialist state power. It also can be foreseen that in the future Communist society, the people's commune will remain the basic unit of social structure".

I perforce have dealt only with the salient points of the commune system. To cover its every aspect would take reams of paper. However, I would like to close this talk by debunking some of the fallacious reasoning that are making the rounds in the free world. First, that total mobilization by the communes is possible because the Chinese lack individuality, and that this state is unacceptable to Europeans including the Russians. I can recall distinctly that on the contrary some thirty years ago it was the familiar theme among writers, in analyzing China, to attribute her political ills to too much individualism in the Chinese character. Recent reports from Hungary and Romania say that the Communist regimes in those countries are attempting to adopt certain features from the Chinese commune system.

I must also request my friends to note that the Chinese Communists claim that their frantic mission is to make China a truly Marxist state. In other words, even Mao Tse-Tung and his flunkys do not claim originality to the thought of total denial of individuality. This denial was conceived by Marx and is Marxian in format, and certainly there is nothing Chinese about Marx.

Second, that of the 600 million Chinese people who are being regimented most of them are only too willing to serve the communists. This we know from facts is an unmitigated untruth.

It is true that the Chinese make-up, due to centuries of traditional behavior, abhor violence and regard peace and harmony as the highest attainments of human beings. The Chinese character is "resilient", yet it has great stamina and patience. Collectively, it is slow to anger, yet the explosion can be earth-rending as has been proven time and time again in China's long history.

I remember that at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War, when many experts gave China three months to knuckle under, a European friend, one of our military advisors and I had a talk together. In his friendship and sympathy for my country he deplored the previous schismatic tendency and intra-mural strife within the country. I agreed with him in full but voiced my belief that with better and more wide-spread education, more democratic understanding and greater consciousness of her place in the world China would undoubtedly become a happy and united country.

I regret to say today that a strong, happy and democratic China has yet to be achieved but my immutable conviction remains.

My friend went on to say that the recognized and considered opinion of Europeans was that the German people with their great and gifted qualities, culture, education and national consciousness, could not conceivably ever be divided under any circumstances. Since then although we know that while the partition of East and West Germany is not the conscious total will of the German people, the fact of division exists.

Perhaps the moral to be drawn from the above is that we should realize that the desire for freedom is inborn in every being and therefore universal. To opine that our maker has endowed some with more instinct for freedom than others or that freedom is a monopoly of any one race or the special preserve of a class is to grossly misread human nature as well as to profess ignorance -- in this case, of Chinese history, culture and classics including the teachings of her sages. It is this kind of opinion which I would call clear-eyed reporting but wrong-headed understanding reached through infelicitous accumulation of facts and injudicious interpretation of observations that are so dangerous. It is always possible for an addle pate partial to his preconception to sketch the picture he wishes to draw.

Now, I wish to leave with you the thought that however gigantic the Communist effort may be in throttling the Chinese people, it should not impress us into despair and apathy, as I am confident that people everywhere under Red tyranny, electrified by timely leadership, will

break their bondage of torment in this new serfdom and will rise again as free men and women. Here, I should like to borrow from Nietzsche whose philosophy and faith I do not subscribe to, but whose intellect and gift of facile expression are admired by all those with charity and generosity.

I shall quote Zarathustra:

"O blessed hour of the lightning!

O mystery before noon tide!

Running fires will I one day make of them,

And heralds with flaming tongues:-

Herald shall they one day with flaming tongues:

It cometh, it is nigh, the great noon tide!"

To me this quotation depicts the soul and ultimate spirit of the Chinese people.

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ERODED SPIRIT AND THE RESULT OF FRAGMENTED POLICY

(An address delivered by Madame Chiang Kai-shek at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, on April 6, 1959.)

Some one hundred and ten years ago, a statement was published in the English, French, German, Italian, Flemish and Danish languages. This public declaration is known to us as the "Communist Manifesto." It started off, histrionically enough, by proclaiming that a spectre was haunting Europe. I am not only in full agreement with the statement that there was a spectre, but I would also emend it to read that today this spectre haunts not only Europe, but looms large and menacing over the whole world. I am sure that all of you are aware of this fact, if not already familiar with the theories, connivings and doings of Communism in every part of the world.

Outside of Europe, mainland China was the first country in Asia to succumb to the Communist evil. What were the more important causes which led to the fall of the mainland into the hands of the Communists? I feel sure that you would like to know them -- for to be fore-warned is to be fore-armed.

Going into the minutiae of the Communist seizure of the mainland would take volumes. Therefore, I shall confine myself to what I know are some of the major reasons for this great human tragedy.

First, in order to understand the tragedy of China, I must give you a short briefing on certain conditions, events, circumstances and personalities, which brought about a Communist conquest of mainland China. Trite as it may seem, it is a universal truism that to ignore a factual and at times historical approach, is to lose the true understanding of a problem.

In attempting to assess China, we must always bear in mind that the Chinese people, by and large, intelligent, ingenious and hard-working, were not given full opportunities to develop themselves in the days of the emperors. China being an agricultural country, nearly 90% of the entire population tilled the soil. Due to the concepts of deportment and hide-bound traditions, often not altogether wise, coupled with natural calamities such as drought, floods, locusts and pestilence in addition to the evils of tenant farming and prolific births, life for the average farm-hand and his family meant a constant struggle for survival. China, in spite of her large territory, is a country with relative paucity of many natural resources, public belief to the contrary. This poverty was accentuated by the fact that private initiative and rugged individualism -- conditions which made America great even in the days of the pioneer -- had been stifled by certain unhelpful outlooks and traditions obliquely applied in tackling basic problems. Economic stagnation resulted. Deprived of general economic power -- the wherewithal

and the impetus to progress, passable literacy -- not to mention higher education -- was beyond the reach of the common man.

It is true that many renowned scholars and officials in China's long history emerged from the ranks of the very poor. But they were numbered among the comparative few in proportion to China's millions. These men were able to climb the ladder of fame, success and accomplishment only because of their exceptional intelligence, talent and mental brilliance and because of their perseverance in hard work, but such men were indeed few and far between. The average man in China born to poverty and often to destitution was denied the minimum of opportunity. Being illiterate and delimited by circumstances that tied him down to his place of birth, the average Chinese was so deprived of the motivating power that comes from rugged individualism and a spirit of adventure that one can imagine why ^{few were} the chances for self-improvement from the cradle to the grave.

In other words, the opportunity for economic improvement, the key to all salutary growth of individual or society, was at best extremely low. Moreover, existing in centers of dense population as the average Chinese was wont to find himself, the chance for economic betterment was already so petrified and stratified that life at best was one of continual and extreme competition.

Because of the immense size of the country, the power of the Central Government became tenuous whenever signs of weakness developed. Wars, banditry, large-scale uprisings and inundations often laid waste prosperous communities built up through years of peace, hard work and good harvests. In one stroke desolation and devastation oftentimes wiped out prosperity in entirety. The virtues of patience, forbearance and stoic suffering extolled as oriental virtues can at the same time become a trying bane if applied as a gauge to all phases of Chinese life.

The Revolution of 1911 came at a time when China was literally exhausted internally, after quelling successively the boxer and the Nien Fei rebellions. Externally she was beset with the ever-growing insatiable importunities of foreign powers for economic, political and territorial concessions. The revolution "Full of wise saws and modern instances" led by intellectuals, patriots and idealists, but unfortunately, also honeycombed with self-seekers, opportunists of the worst type and soldiers of fortune, caught on like wild-fire throughout the country. Repercussions took the nation by storm. Thus the decayed monarchy crumbled unsung and unmourned. And in its wake the new Republic was born.

Due to the rapidity of the downfall of the Manchu empire, the spirit and morality of the Revolution did not truly permeate the country. The lesson associated with stable and true republicanism was not really absorbed. The old standards, composed of traditional stand-bys and concepts governing

human relationships, were all but torn to shreds. Meanwhile, the new standards of behaviour were yet to go through the birth-pangs of trial and error.

It is only natural that in this milieu, selfish warlords who had no code of ethics, no allegiance, no patriotism and no emotions except the urge to avarice and cupidity -- like the robber barons of Europe of earlier centuries -- flourished in the fertile soil of chaos and anarchy. With success as their only criterion to power they grew fat on the land at the expense of the people.

In fairness to them not all the warlords were bad, and some were not intentionally bad, but all were anachronisms and misfits without enlightened ideals and principles to guide them in the modernization of China. Lacking the necessary outlook, dynamism and knowledge of the modern world, they represented stagnancy and were a drag on progress.

Furthermore, the poverty, ignorance and illiteracy of the majority of the people played the part of the provident accessory to warlordism. Because of the unlettered, uninformed conservatism of China's masses, it was a herculean undertaking for Dr. Sun Yat-sen to awake the people to the perniciousness of fratricidal wars. However difficult the problem, Dr. Sun's teachings and untiring efforts bore fruit. The foundations for national unification which he had laid down resulted later in the Northward Expedition of 1926, fifteen years after the overthrow of the Manchu empire. But during those fifteen years warlordism had run rampant in China. Subsequently Dr. Sun's fond hopes for the re-unification of China, for national resurgence and reconstruction designed to turn China into a modern state were carried out through the undeflected purpose of Chiang Kai-shek as Generalissimo of the Nationalist forces.

Despite the valuable service Dr. Sun had rendered to the country much reprehension and scurrilous calumny had been heaped on him during his lifetime. The vituperations and billingsgate are too many to mention here. Much obloquy has been hurled also at the Generalissimo by the purposeful and perennially uninformed. In all humility I choose not to answer them. For I learned many years ago that attack and gossip fabricated with malice and forethought, unlike criticism with constructive intent, are best answered by unperturbed and disciplined silence.

Whatever opprobrium exists today, history will not deny that Sun Yat-sen was the prime force in China's Revolution that broke the chain of servitude to the Manchus. He was the chief architect responsible for putting together the designs of China's modernization and Chiang Kai-shek -- whatever the foibles and failings attributed to him -- has been Dr. Sun's devoted disciple and inflexible continuator for a better China. These facts will be recorded IPSO FACTO, and no one can ever successfully deprive

posterity of these truths.

To resume where I have left off, the national unification campaign was far from a primrose path strewn with fragrant petals of rich velvety colors; if anything, the path was composed mainly of thorns, briars and hidden nettles.

First, the Japanese, fearful of the amazing speed national re-unification was making under the Generalissimo, attempted to impede the Northward Expedition in Tsinan by the deployment of Japanese troops across that railroad junction city and by killing the Government's foreign affairs director in Tsinan, in the hope of creating an "incident" that would provoke armed conflict with the Chinese Nationalist forces.

Second, north of Tsinan, the combined forces of the various Northern warlords were then still far from being broken.

Third, the Chinese Communists, surreptitiously working to sabotage the National Government, also became alarmed at the pace towards national unity. They attempted to seize power in the provinces which formed the flanks of the routes of communication for the army by conniving with ambitious military leaders who had previously flocked to the standard of the national cause during the successful punitive march from South China.

Even the rear -- the home base of Canton -- was endangered by Communist uprisings. The task of eradication of the Communists' armed insurrection was further complicated by the fact that some years prior to the Northward Expedition Dr. Sun in his magnanimity and statesmanship took the Communists into the Kuomintang party after obtaining a gentleman's agreement from the Communists that they would henceforth work for China's reconstruction unreservedly and that they would refrain from undermining the Government.

Gradually by political means and by the minimum use of force, after the principal recalcitrant war-lords were defeated, the National Government took into its fold all those who avowed that they would from that day onwards turn over a new leaf and would work for the national cause. Rightly or wrongly, in China, forgiving an enemy is the epitome of lofty righteousness, a virtue always becoming and worthy of emulation. This is also a tenet in Christian teachings -- and the Generalissimo is both a Chinese and a Christian.

By late 1930, except for the three Northeastern provinces, better known abroad as Manchuria, China was well on the road to unification. But before long a few ambitious generals in North China took advantage of Communist treachery in armed rebellion and attempted to secede from the Central authority. These generals aimed at either subverting totally the Central government, or as a second best, establishing warlordism once

more. Thus once again the National Government found its hands full in having to deal with the Chinese Communists, the Japanese aggressors and the Northern militarists all at the same time.

Meanwhile, to consolidate and strengthen the gains made, the National government was drafting plans for reconstruction, laws and regulations governing labour, commerce, fishing, industrialization and maritime rights and obligations. In addition, it was necessary also to redraft civil, chancery, procedural, criminal and administrative laws. After sixteen years of chaos, the years when China had little time to pay even scant attention to such laws regarded as sine qua non of a modern state, the National government was at last attempting to work out the efficient functioning of government.

Many of these tasks were comparable to exploring and cultivating virgin soil since large portions of the then existing laws were the legacy from the Manchu empire. These laws based on ~~customs~~ ^{customs}, mores, statutes and edicts, were out of step with the modern complexities of law. Since the problem was not a wholesale indiscriminate transference of all the laws of the west to China, many laws had to be rewritten to suit the particular needs of the country. This in itself constituted a gigantic task.

To appreciate the enormity of the undertaking, let us recall that it took the foremost jurists of Rome four years merely to compile into the pandects Roman wisdom and judicial experience and that this task was relatively uncomplicated as compared to the task of enacting laws to deal with the diversities of life and society of this century.

The Government's pacification campaigns against the dissident generals in the North had hardly been completed when the Japanese in 1931 invaded the Northeastern provinces -- Manchuria. In other words, Japan, one of the five great Powers of the day, attacked China which had established only four years ago its national capital in Nanking. Meanwhile, Communist armed uprisings continued their cancerous growth. And they were spreading to many more parts of the country.

The Communists like the war-lords had no great difficulty in getting soldier material to rally to their standard. Press gangs, famine, drought and pestilence were then as now, the best recruiting sergeants for any army. In some areas of China with strong martial tradition, especially in Hunan province, where Mao Tse-tung started life, young men joined armies because fighting was their sport, inclination and metier. Also many young students of both sexes, attracted to the libidinous laxity encouraged by the Communists, joined them. This practice of promiscuity is referred to by the Communists as "A cup of water". The Communist ranks were further augmented by those who were forever "agin" whichever side constituted legal government and were always spoiling for a fight. There is a well-known saying in China:

"Without the Hunanese there is no army."

Illiteracy too was a great contributing cause for easy recruitment since the level of understanding of an illiterate is, more often than not, shallow and confused. Unable to do sustained thinking for himself the illiterate permits others to do the thinking for him. Except for his basic personal or emotional preferences, he accepts unquestioningly whatever is dinned into him.

Moreover, precedent in the past has shown that service in an army afforded the best opportunity to climb the ladder of success, for many a Chinese war-lord started out life as a buck-private. In a country where personal and unquestioned loyalty ranked high, when the head of a sizeable armed group changed allegiance, the whole group would follow him blindly and this led to some serious results.

Now, let us discuss briefly the Communist following among the intellectuals. Some of you may recall that Edward Bellamy, the exponent par excellence of the great American utopian tradition, once wrote a tremendously popular novel named Looking Backward which appeared in 1887. Bellamy's hero awoke in the year 2000 A. D. to find a world of virtue and perfection, because the state had peacefully expropriated all private industrial enterprises and taken charge of the entire economy on a basis of equality and cooperation. What is incomprehensible in the sequence of events is, that too many Americans who started out with Bellamy ended with Marx.

It is this same sort of nameless inexplicable magnetism which accounted partially for the intellectuals of China gravitating towards Communism.

It is a platitude, nevertheless true, that every human being at times experiences desperate yearnings and deep-rooted agonies. Translated into myriads of forms some of these feelings take cast in the high and lofty equations of self-negation or self-sacrifice. Others take on the forms of varied complexes and ambitions, but always the soul in its frustration clamors for intellectual liberation. Man in educated consciousness as well as in hazy unconsciousness continually probes for a positive affirmation of his right to freedom.

Just at a time of mass consciousness of political freedom, along came Marxism to emphasize the primacy of matter and the reality of change. Thus Marxism became for the slowly stirring conscience of bourgeois intellectuals the highest social and economic ideal. By claiming ideological all-inclusiveness Marxism appeared on the horizon as Nirvana on earth. Here was a system of law and interpretation which professed to know with great certitude not only how to guide and correct all the accumulated, varied and latent evils of society but also to promise a world eventually untrammelled

by artificial man-made laws. This no doubt had appealed to the intellectuals in Europe and the Americas. This no doubt, too, fired the imagination of the intellectuals of China.

In actuating Communism's aim of world conquest, the third International in the nineteen twenties played to the hilt this fatal attraction by sending many highly competent organizers to China. Michael Gruzenberg, better known as Michael Borodin, was undoubtedly the most competent of the competents. I have seen him in action and am cognizant of the results. He could be aptly described as "One of the most persuasive and fascinating Bolshevik propagandists ever sent out from Moscow to spread the revolution abroad." After coming to China the Russian agents hand-picked their Chinese cadre. Nurtured by Russian money, personnel, know-how and moral support, the Chinese Communist party grew with time and seized the opportunities presented to them by existing circumstances.

Because of the already great length of this recapitulation, I shall omit discussing the successive Chinese Communist leaders before Mao Tse-Tung. Suffice it to say that they were more genuinely Marxists than Mao ever was.

Here I must say something of Mao, the man; for to understand the leadership of Chinese Communism today, we must know the background of its leader. Mao, as we know, came from the Petty-Bourgeoisie. His father was a rice merchant and a landlord who had rented out his land to be tilled. Mao stemmed from what is known in Communist terminology as the "exploiting class."

It was as late as 1920 that he first became acquainted with Communism through such books as The Class Struggle by Karl Kautsky, A History of Socialism by Thomas Kirkup and the Communist Manifesto. All three writings he read in the Chinese translation, as he knows no other language.

In line with his Petty-Bourgeois outlook, Mao was moulded by such Chinese novels as All Men Are Brothers, The Romance Of The Three Kingdoms, Dream Of The Red Chamber, The Monkeys and Ch'in Ping Mei. The first Chinese book I mentioned here extolls the virtues of outlawry! The second book borders on the superstitious and the mystique! The third book has a boy-meets-girl theme with certain hidden implications and innuendoes which always attract the adolescent! And the fourth consists of tall tales and bizarre stories catering to China's lower stratum of society

while the last mentioned depicts a smutty romance more on the order of a well-known unexpurgated book by D. H. Lawrence than the Decameron of Giovanni Boccaccio.

These books on the whole are identified in China with the adolescent, the immature or with people of a low bent of mind. To be quoting them in public statements and utterances and in serious conversations as Mao Tse-Tung does now from time to time is, to say the least, the acme of bad taste. Thus in thought and action, Mao is a curious mixture of low mindedness and feudalistic thinking with a veneer of modernity if we can ever call Marxism modern.

Whereas Stalin in his time was dangerous and cunning but intractable and bluntly forthright, Mao is dangerous and cunning but subtly treacherous and capricious. Stalin in his gaucherie and heavy-handedness threw upon the heads of his enemies accusations that were glaringly and patently false, as seen in his many attacks on the Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Kamenevites and the so-called Mensheviks and anti-Leninists. Mao as a stealthy leopard that kills for the sake of killing is more vicious than Stalin the tiger.

Let me give you an example. In May of 1937 when Mao, as chairman of the Communist bogus government, reached the end of his tether after fleeing to Yen-an, he sent Chou En-Lai and Pan Han-Nien to negotiate with the National Government. The Communists promised: (1) abolition of the Red army which was to be reconstituted and integrated into the National army under the command of the Generalissimo; (2) abolition of the local Soviets which were to be changed into local governments and (3) compliance with the teachings of the Three Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Yet five months later in the autumn, Mao exhorted the Communist troops, in a speech on policy, to devote seventy percent of their strength towards the greater growth and development of their armed forces, twenty percent of their strength in the artifice of dealing with the National government, and the remaining ten percent of their strength toward fighting against Japan. Such was the ~~convined~~ duplicitous duplicity of Chinese Communist tactics on a great issue at a time when the survival of China as a nation was at stake.

The eight years of the war of resistance from 1937 to 1945 against Japan brought on terror, suffering, enforced mass flight of the people and death on a stupendous scale. The Chinese people's suffering remains indescribable to this day, while the attendant miseries were such that the human mind can hardly encompass them. In no single event in past or present history, do I know of such sorrow and so great a national dislocation that affected four hundred and fifty million people all at once. We were surrounded by death and devastation everywhere we turned, and death was our constant companion day or night.

This insecurity of life, both economic and physical, shook to the very foundation the ethics and morality of the Chinese people. At that time, life more than ever became a battle of survival with the result that millions upon millions of people starved, and frightened by constant insecurity, were vanquished by credulity in an appealing false "ism". This "ism" which promised pie-in-the-sky to all and sundry, when presented in crude eloquence to great masses of people, stirred a responsive cord in the hearts of many, too many, I must say. The wonder is not so much that many succumbed to the sweet and deceptive songs of this modern lorelei but rather why many more did not.

All of you are familiar, I am sure, with the novel Gone With The Wind by Margaret Mitchell. Much of Miss Mitchell's writing about economic and social conditions, northern carpetbaggers, copperheads and all, were true to life descriptions of the south immediately following the Civil War.

In China, too, during the years of resistance against Japan, many millions of the people, civil servants, officials and military officers -- hit by hard times and difficult straits -- became overnight all-conscious of money and only money.

They became the Jonas Wilkersons -- big or small, always on the lookout to swindle the unwary and the government of anything and everything upon which they could lay their hands. In short, corrupting or being corrupted made no difference as long as the operation turned into profit.

Indeed, China's war of resistance against Japanese aggression had corroded deeply the moral fibre of the people. The deterioration of an ever changing current situation had gone beyond the restraining morality of rectitude. There was little stigma attached in condoning financial turpitude and finagling. So pervasive was the increasing decay that it was beyond the power of any human being, of any government or of any law, to stop the demoralization all at once. Many writers and foreign correspondents who went to China, saw and reported only the results of this degrading corruption. They, for reasons known best to themselves, did not see fit to report equally well the deeper cause for this tragedy.

The Communists, through subtle methods of propaganda, encouraged rampant corruption which in the end profited the Chinese Communists. Inflation because of scarcity of goods, inflation because of huge military expense, inflation brought on by wild rumours, did the rest. Objectively, credit should be given to the efficiency and subtle technique of the third international world organization which master-minded and pushed through disintegration pell-mell.

Another technique which the Chinese Communists used without qualms was plain unmitigated bluff. Quite unashamedly they emphasized that braggadocio was an important principle of revolution. In line with this temerity

the Russian Communist party unequivocally postulated that ". the transition from capitalism to socialism and the liberation of the working class from the yoke of capitalism cannot be effected by slow changes, by reforms but only by a qualitative change of the capitalist system, by revolution. "

With this dogmatic statement it perorated loftily: "Hence, in order not to err in policy, one must be a revolutionary not a reformist. " It is difficult to conceive such bold-faced gall except in dastardly hooliganism. I remember well that even in the nineteen twenties Borodin speaking at mass meetings hammered repeatedly that "reforms are futile, permanent revolution is a must. " The Chinese Communists have in this respect become apt pupils in the sense that today on mainland China continual agitation leaving people without rest has become a must.

Militarily, Mao grew in power during the Sino-Japanese war by gobbling up Government forces stationed on Communist flanks in the common struggle against Japan. In oneⁱⁿ stance, with one fell coup, the Communists disarmed sixteen regiments under the command of Marshall Yen Hs~~i~~-Shan. *i* They achieved this partly by infiltrating into these unsuspecting regiments and killing the officers in command while the Eighth Route army (The Communist army) was supposedly fighting shoulder to shoulder under the command of Marshal Yen. This example may be multiplied in tens of scores of cases.

The Communists also resorted to the tactic of perching in strategic mountain areas to await for opportunity to swoop down and pounce on unsuspecting Government troops. After surrounding these troops, the Communists killed or disarmed their erstwhile comrades-in-arms, appropriated their munitions and provisions, and returned to their lairs to plot another raid.

V-J day gave the Chinese Communists another great opportunity to further their nefarious design in the growth of armed might. It should be remembered that Russia entered the war in the Far East only three days before V-J day. After V-J day, Soviet Russian troops, upon overrunning the Northeastern provinces (Manchuria), put all sorts of obstacles in the way of the National Government which was attempting to effect an orderly take over of those provinces. For a lucid account of events that transpired, more information has now gradually become available through authoritative books distilled by the span of time from passion and heat of the moment.

In short, before the Chinese Government forces could land, Russia turned over to the Chinese Communists, lock, stock and barrel enough armament for a million men. These came from the Japanese Kwantung army and the "Manchukuo" puppet troops which fell into Russian hands. And if the National Government had any compunctions in retaining the services of the puppet troops of Manchuria the Communists certainly had none.

Because of the Government's policy of retrenchment and disbandment of troops after V-J day, the wisdom of which from hindsight can indeed be questioned, the Government could not consider the reverse by augmenting the National forces. But the Communists in one move swelled their ranks with sixty regiments of Japanese trained, tough and seasoned puppet troops which were immediately used by Lin Piao and other Communist generals and were invaluable as cadre material for further expansion.

The picture would be glaringly incomplete if I do not mention some other important facts. I shall attempt to summarize here the United States Government policy after V-J day towards China.

It was erroneously believed at the time that the Nationalist Government and the Communists were simply two Chinese factions striving for power, and that withholding all arms and ammunition supplies to China in 1946-47 was justified in order to force Chiang Kai-shek to come to terms with the Communists. The lack of understanding among the eminent men in power was indeed amazing.

Many Chinese were quite frank in publicly stating their belief that a coalition government with Communist participation was inconceivable, and that only a policy of force could settle the issue. But ^{as} late as January, 1947, in spite of all evidences to the contrary, there was still a ~~regnant~~ ^{regnant} belief, especially in the United States, that a liberal group among the Communists "will still put the interests of the Chinese people above ruthless measures to establish a Communist ideology in the immediate future."

To explain, I can do no better than to cull a succinct passage from General Wedemeyer's book, Wedemeyer Reports:

"The revenues of the Nationalist Government shrank instead of increasing when 'peace' came after V-J day. More and more appropriations had to be made for the repair of railways, mines and industries, and military expenditures were swollen to ever greater proportions. Hence the demoralizing inflation, resulting corruption, and a general decline of morale greater than during the long years of holding out against Japan. Then there had always been hope. But now America seemed to have become the friend of the enemy, namely Communism, or at least to be refusing support to the anti-Communist forces in China.

"We were insisting that Chiang both institute democratic reforms and collaborate with the Communists. We said we wanted a strong and independent China, but refused the Nationalist government the material and political aid and support without which it could not crush the Communists.

"The reforms we kept urging the Nationalists to institute would have been hard enough to carry out in peacetime even with U. S. aid, and were totally impossible in the midst of the civil war, which was in fact a Sino-

Russian War."

When the United States announced that it was adopting a "wait until the dust has settled" policy the psychological effect on many Chinese Government army commanders was disastrous. Heretofore they had thought of the United States not only as China's traditional friend but also a proven, altruistic and disinterested comrade in arms, now she was pulling the rug from under the National Government. Selfish and base motives began to surge to the top of their thinking. The "if you can't beat 'em join 'em" type of reasoning came to emerge to the foreground.

Today, those naive souls, not yet eliminated by the Communists, have since found to their chagrin that joining the Communists and attempting to "establish merit" is not at all like walking across the floor in the House of Commons and joining the Loyal Opposition, as Sir Winston Churchill, that great Englishman, once did, because he suddenly found himself disagreeing with his party's policy. Many now know only too well that the Communist line cannot be crossed and recrossed with impunity. But at the time everything seemed different.

The fad of defection was further encouraged by Communist tactics of treating deserting officers and men as great and wonderful heroes. This flattered their egos and turned the heads of many simple men who thought that they had come upon manna from heaven. Because of the low morale of the troops from malfeasance in the supply services, coupled with the people's war-weariness and aversion to further strife, the Communists were enabled to make tremendous inroads in everything and everywhere.

Communist propaganda turning full blast, lambasting and casting every conceivable aspersion of peculation and graft on every important member of the higher echelon of the Government bore fruit. Among the great lies was that the members of the Government were selling U. M. R. F. (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) supplies for private profit. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of the workings of U. N. R. F. knows how preposterous such a prevarication is. Unfortunately, many believed the lie.

Some other lies were that Government reserves in gold were moved out at will to the homes of certain high officials, and that certain "Great families" owned all the land and properties to the depth of thirty kilometers on both banks of the Yangtze river from Chungking to Shanghai. This fantastic tale, if true, would mean also owning all the big towns and cities along the Yangtze river for over a thousand miles!

As Shakespeare many centuries ago observed: The good is oft interred with their bones, "for what sacrifices had been made and what patriotic services had been rendered by many of the men in the Government who had carried on during the difficult war years were all forgotten, and in place of their merits being appreciated, rumours "walked fleetingly without legs," as a Chinese

saying so well puts it.

The organized and planned torrents of calumny and propaganda lies poured out day in and day out. Various political parties and individuals who had tried to curry favor with the Communists joined in the chorus of rumour-mongers. Because of the fundamental right of free speech ensured in the spanking new Constitution which just came into effect, and because of the Government's preoccupation in many vital matters, and because of China's loose slander and libel laws, the distant rumbling lies grew more thunderous and violent. How were the people to distinguish truth from falsehood when the Communist propaganda machine, spending tens of millions of dollars, grounded out falsehoods which dinned so insistently and convincingly throughout the length and breadth of the land?

What I have said is a hurried and short delineation of the contributing causes and factors which bear on the economic, moral, spiritual and psychological debacle on the mainland. I have presented the facts without mincing words and without fear or favor.

It has been nine years since mainland China has gone behind the dark and ominous Communist curtain. With every passing day I feel sure that among the Communist ranks today there are potential Pontecorvo, Fuchs, Nunnmay, Greenglass, Golos, Andersson and Enbom in reverse. Let us not forget that millions of Ukrainians received even the Nazis with open arms during World War II, preferring that tyranny to the infinitely more cruel Communist tyranny which had ruled before the German invasion of the Ukraine. And three million displaced Russians would have chosen to stay in Free Europe after the war had it not been for the Yalta agreement which forced them again into the arms of servitude and death.

So much for the past.

As for the present, the Chinese Communists in imposing the communes, force animal-like obedience on millions of human beings, depriving them of the slightest semblance of individual freedom, personality and dignity.

Truly, communism, in attempting to bring about complete human degradation, has created a fortuitous basis for its own destruction. Of this I am supremely confident. Nevertheless, Communism is still on the march.

I hope that what I have said will contribute in a small measure to a greater vigilance on the part of the American people against the danger of Communism. I also hope that all of you present here today, together with your friends and acquaintances within and without the United States, will do your best to spread with missionary zeal the truth concerning the plague of Communism. Should you dedicate yourselves to this great and pressing humane task, you would have the inner satisfaction of knowing that you would be in the vanguard in sparing the United States the pain of degradation and agonies which less fortunate peoples have already suffered.